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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

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New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		3:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		3:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

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ETC., ETC.
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Cabinet Maker, Manufacturer
And Dealer in Furniture and Bedding.
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Will keep a full assortment of everything in my line. Picture Frames made to order. fe4dw

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FORMERLY THE TACKNEY HOUSE,
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J. G. SCHWALM,
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Family Groceries
AND PROVISIONS!
Cash Paid for All Kinds of
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WOODLAND. fe27w

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HER CHILD SAVED FROM

DEATH

AND RESTORED TO HEALTH

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SAFE

KIDNEY AND LIVER

CURE.

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Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 12th, 1879.

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Gents—From my own sense of duty, and upon the advice of friends, I have concluded to offer you a testimonial, proclaiming to the world that there is an absolute cure for Bright's Disease in its worst form. My daughter Carrie has been afflicted with this terrible disease since she was five years of age; she is now seventeen, and during these eleven years her life has been a burden; she has been treated by the best physicians in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Ithaca, Oswego, Hornellsville, Rochester and other places, and a fortune has been paid out in the vain endeavor to obtain cure or even relief, but all have pronounced her *incurable;* have said that her kidneys were nearly destroyed, that there was no help for her and she must abandon all hope of ever being any better. We finally heard of your SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, and suggested to different physicians that we make a trial of it; but they scouted the idea, pronounced it a humbug and said it would be perfect folly.

We finally came to Rochester and tried several physicians here, but they, like the others, were unable to do anything for her. We also mentioned your remedy to them and they said it had a good reputation, and made some remarkable cures, and encouraged us to give it a trial; so, as a last resort, we concluded to at least consult you, and seven weeks ago to-day I came to your office for that purpose. I took home two bottles of your SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, and commenced giving it to her according to directions, and by the time she had taken one bottle, there was a marked improvement in her condition; she acquired control of her urinary functions, which she had not possessed since childhood; all bloat subsided, she began to gain in good, solid flesh, and gained thirteen pounds in about three weeks. After taking three bottles of the remedy, she has in this short space of seven weeks, become *fully cured* of what was regarded a hopeless case of Bright's Disease. I wish I could talk with every sufferer from this fearful disease, and *tell* them as I can *not* in this letter, that I *know* Bright's Disease of the worst type can be cured by WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, and I gratefully acknowledge that my daughter's life and health is due to the use of that remedy.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. J. CRANE,
168 Plymouth Avenue.

Being the subject of the above testimonial, I desire to testify to the truth of its statements, and express my gratitude to whom it may be due for recovery from this terrible affliction, and to recommend similar sufferers to make use of the same remedy that I did.
CARRIE E. CRANE.

WARNER'S

SAFE

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The only remedy in the world that positively cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

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HELPING THE HENDRICKS BOOM.

Chicago, March 21.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Senators McDonald and Voorhees, of Indiana, the Democratic Representatives, and some Indiana Democrats resident in Washington, held a meeting last evening and organized a Club to help on Hendricks' boom. Representative Cobb was chosen President, and a headquarters will soon be opened and a literary bureau be put in operation. Hendricks' friends profess to entertain considerable hope that he may get the nomination at Cincinnati, basing it largely upon the fact that he is the second choice of so many Democrats, especially in the South. Voorhees encouraged his fellow-members by a statement that Horatio Seymour has recently said that *Hendricks is the man who ought to be nominated, and there is no question but he could carry New York State.*

Mr. Editor:—I am pleased to see, by the above dispatch, that Gov. Seymour entertains the same views as to the eligibility and availability of Gov. Hendricks, as I expressed in my communications to the Democrat of January 23d and February 10th. And there are many Democrats of the same belief. Gov. Seymour's opinions are certainly disinterested, when he expresses a willingness to forego his own claims, which are perhaps second to none, in behalf of a Democratic rival. But it is only another evidence of his generous nature and the nobility of character that has always distinguished that noble hearted statesman.

Yours, T. H. H.

Ben Butler don't like the President's message on the Monroe doctrine. Being asked about it he said: "I think the administration has made a mess of it. It has succeeded in making us the laughing stock of the civilized world. Why, just see what a position we are in. We have a navy which is not able to cope with the navies of either Spain, Italy, France, Germany or England, not to speak of a contest with all of them combined, and yet we have served notice upon them all that we intend to maintain absolute control on this continent and are ready to go to war about it, although the whole civilized world knows that we are not. We have a pretty fair navy for the defense of our harbors and coasts, but we are in no condition whatever to engage in a general naval conflict either at the Isthmus of Panama or elsewhere."

Puck says: Mustgo Conkling has tackled the game of fifteen, and can't manage it at all, even on the *Herald* principle of turning the box round. He has succeeded, however, in getting both friends and enemies in a state of inextricable confusion; and his beloved pet, Grant, whom he wishes to come out first in clean and regular order, is hopelessly crowded and mixed up together with the other possible and impossible candidates. But Conkling still fatuously endeavors to get his man where he wants him to be; though his brow is clouded and his nose peaky at this failure of the latest greatest effort of his life.

Assemblymen Muihollaud, of Plumas and Lassen, who really has no business in the Legislature, as he had not resided in his district the length of time required by the Constitution when he was elected, is, nevertheless, a pugnacious reverend, and threatened to hurl a book or a desk or the anathemas of his religion at the head of a clerk who "sassed" him the other day. Some of the members desired his language taken down, but the bucket of whitewash was ready and it was passed over.

Hunger is ravaging more than one nation at this present moment; not only Ireland, but Persia, Russia, and parts of Austria and of Turkey are its victims, and a thousand square miles of famine is the terse story that comes from Armenia and Kurdistan. Besides this, and worse than all, a terrible famine prevails in Brazil, on our own continent, where it is said that within the last three years 200,000 people have died of famine and 300,000 of pestilence. The Government appropriated $30,000,000 for relief.

The receipts of wheat and flour at San Francisco for the harvest year up to Monday last aggregated an equivalent approximating 11,360,000 centals; being upwards of one and a half millions of centals above the receipts for the same period the previous year. The tounage supply is greatly in excess of the quantity remaining for export, and freight rates are down to very low figures, from $8 50 to $9 25 per ton, according to class and size of ship.

The demand for wool still continues and remunerative prices may be confidently anticipated for a year or more to come. Stocks on hand, both of the raw material and woolen goods, are reported as very much reduced, and most manufactories in the United States and abroad are running on full time to supply the demand for woolen fabrics. Our sheep men will reap quite a harvest for a time.

At the Presidential election in 1876 the Democratic electors received 159,711 votes more than those of all other parties combined. Who, then, should rightfully have been President? asks the Williamsport *Banner*. The fact is the very strongest argument in favor of the election of the President by the people directly, instead of through the useless machinery of Electors and Electoral Colleges.

Conductor Allen, of the lightning train from Reno to Sacramento, furnishes the *Record-Union* with the depth of snow at various places along the route. From the Summit to Cisco the average depth is eight feet, and from Cisco to Emigrant Gap four feet, extending down as far as Shady Run. The snow is much more compact than in former years, being almost as solid as ice.

Books may now be mailed from England to the United States with safety, punctuality, and economy. The limit of size for a book-packet addressed from Great Britain to any place in the Universal Postal Union is 24 inches in length, and 12 inches in width or depth; the limitation of weight is 4 pounds; the postage is one half-penny for every two ounces: If registered, the fee is two-pence.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]
Sacramento, March 31st, 1880.

Editor Democrat:—A large number of Senators and Assemblymen made a trip to Marysville a few days since and visited the scene of the greatest debris damage and took observation of the impending danger to the river and the valley. Could these gentlemen have seen that beautiful stream, the Yuba, and its rich alluvial banks as I saw it in 1849, '50 and '51, and compared them with the present situation, they would have been much more impressed with the destruction by Mr. Debris, than they are at the present. The Yuba, from Marysville up to the foot hills, passed through as rich land as ever was cultivated. A large body of land called the Linda Ranch, was highly cultivated, having fine improvements—fencing, houses, barns and orchards. Mr. Briggs had an orchard some 3 or 4 miles above Marysville, that at the time of the flood of 1862 was entirely destroyed. It was considered the finest peach, pear and plum orchard in California. The vegetables that grew on this land were simply enormous. One gentleman raised in 1852, 80 bushels of wheat to the acre. All this land is now a waste of sand. If the debris is not retained by State or National legislation up to the mountain regions or above the foot hills by dams, there is no telling the damage it will accomplish. The cities of Sacramento and San Francisco are interested to keep up river navigation as well as the farmers who have grain to ship.

DEATHS.

On Sunday there were seven deaths in Sacramento. This seems a heavy death rate for a city of its size where no epidemic prevails.

I cannot give your readers a list, even by title, of the bills read in the Senate and those passed by this body. Index.

Sacramento, April 1st, 1880.

Editor Democrat:—The passage of the Young substitute by the Assembly was more than was expected by those in attendance here who were interested. Upon the whole, it is perhaps the most satisfactory arrangement that could be made where the interests are so varied and the question so important. Mr. Young deserves great credit for his untiring industry in solving this mixed subject. The members of the Legislature universally acknowledged this a troublesome question, and if the Senate can see its way clear to adopt Mr. Young's method of dealing with it, we may yet have a bill passed that will do some good. The question to my mind is about as clear as mud, but if the provisions of the substitute are adopted the minds of the people will be sufficiently diverted from what was called

THE IMPENDING DANGER,

By gathering up and paying out the taxes necessary to carry on the work of protecting what low lands yet remain overwhelmed by the debris. Then the persons employed will afford relief to the labor market—both these things will be of benefit. So far as my acquaintance with the bill goes, it is rather a solution of the way of

TAXING THE PEOPLE,

Than a plan of protection. The plans are to be adopted by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The ratio of taxes and that above appears to be settled by the Young substitute. This is perhaps as it ought to be. It has been demonstrated that 120 legislators cannot produce a system of drainage, leveeing and preventing this overflow of debris. This ought to be left to engineers and experts in this line of business. Upon this sort of business the Legislature of California has had no experience, but upon the subject of levying taxes they are *experts* and ought to do well. It is a business in which each successive session has had employment. If the plan of taxing adopted in this system is

EQUITABLE,

Perhaps this is as far as the Legislature could wisely go. It certainly would not be its duty to point out the minutiæ, for this ought only to be done by men qualified, and even then it may be necessary to change the plans of operation as the work progresses. However all this may be, the plan which Mr. Young proposes will give us a start upon an interminable road. The evils attending the mining for gold by hydraulic power will long be felt. The millions of cubic yards that are in the upper gulches and ravines and rivers will seek their level as storm after storm drives them down. Even when this species of mining ceases the debris will continue to flow for a few years. But when will this

SPECIES OF MINING CEASE?

Is a question of great importance to our people. As wages go down, claims that could not heretofore and cannot now be profitably worked, can by a low wages system be hydraulicked, and thus larger bodies of gravel than yet disturbed may be expected to be removed.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES.

These debates are to be published, and thirty-six thousand dollars are appropriated by the bill that was passed yesterday. There were some good and a host of bad speeches made in the Convention, but as the amount appropriated will not cover the cost of all these debates, we may expect an expurgated edition. If there was time I do not doubt that the members of the Constitutional Convention would get a bill passed to pay the per diem for the fifty-seven days they served beyond the time specified in the enabling act—or whatever this act may be called. It amounts to nearly $90,000.

THE SENATE

On Tuesday and Wednesday did a large amount of business. It passed almost forty bills of general and special importance, besides reconsidering a number of bills and reading a large number a second time. Some of the Senators take a peculiar view of the effect the adoption of the new Constitution has upon indebtedness and liabilities incurred by the State prior to its adoption. Such men as Hittell, Sears and some others hold that at the adoption of the new Constitution all old debts were cancelled. They might deny this, but their actions speak different. If any act comes up to pay any debt due from the State they cry out "Oh, it is unconstitutional; it is special." This is shameful and dishonest speculation, and will receive the denunciation of honest men. The Constitution cannot thus destroy debts. If it can, it is deserving the condemnation heaped upon it. Index.

The Democratic nominations for Trustees and Marshal of Woodland give very general satisfaction. They are all gentlemen of sterling integrity, and all old residents, who are well known to every voter in town. We hope and believe they will be elected. The only fault that could be found with the ticket is that the candidates for Trustees are nearly all from one quarter of the town; but that in a place of this size need not make any difference.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]
San Francisco, March 24th, 1880.

Editor Democrat:—Notwithstanding the importance of the election this week for fifteen freeholders to frame a new city charter, it is likely that but a light vote will be polled. We were promised that it would not be drawn on party lines, but scarcely had a non-partisan ticket been nominated, composed of good men of both parties, when the Republicans came out with a ticket excusing their breach of trust on the ground that the party was not fairly represented on the other. The fact is the non-partisan stands eight to seven in favor of the Republicans, but the men composing it are not of the stuff that the machine can handle, so they are objected to. For joint Senator from San Francisco and San Mateo, Freud opposes Byrnes, and the likelihood is the former will be elected. He has promised to vote for a Democrat for the United States Senate, and will doubtless receive the full Democratic vote. He is a young man but a hard worker, and one who will yet make his mark in the State whether he be elected now or not. The record of Byrnes is not such as to make him a formidable opponent with the issues fairly divided, but in this case, owing to the Republican majority in the district and the reaction against Kearneyism, with which latter Mr. Freud has been identified, will, altogether, most probably defeat him. Indeed, the anti-Kearney element and the influence of the "Council of Two Hundred" have made it the issue that a vote for Freud is a vote to keep Kearney out of jail, and it is wonderful how many people in this city want Kearney to serve out the sentence of Judge Rix of six months in the House of Correction.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Republican delegation from this city to the State Convention has not been instructed. Judging from the most reliable information the California delegation will go to Chicago open. The Republicans of this State are always on the fence. Had Grant received the popular support of the States which will vote for him in convention, and had the opposition to him been but the usual little splits and bickerings that precede a presidential nomination, the delegation from California would have gone to Chicago solid for Grant, but now that there has arisen a strong anti-third term opposition in the party, the California delegation will go to Chicago to act at the bidding of the strongest Eastern influence, let that be for Grant or against him. The managers of the Republican party in this State never have a choice of their own nor do they act in consonance with the wishes of the Republican general constituency, but always from the policy which the moment suggests to the selfishness of those leaders. Your correspondent, in conversation with a prominent Republican in this city, who is too conscientious, however, to be a leader at this time, was astonished to hear him remark, "Taking this matter out of politics are there many well-bred gentlemen who would like to take such men as Grant, Blaine, Sherman and Conkling as business partners or introduce them into their families on their personal records as compared to the personal records of such grand men as Seymour, Tilden, Bayard, Hendricks, Thurman, Hancock or Morrison? I hold that as the head of the great national family a man's personal record should be quite as good as that which he should have to give social and private standing to him, and therefore trust that the Chicago Convention will find a better man in all the moral and social and personal relations of life than have any of the prominent candidates before the Republican party."

DE LESSEPS.

The great French scientist, who was feted and feasted here last week, seems to be an astute politician as well as a grand engineer, but with regard to American politics he makes the usual French mistake of thinking that he has entirely absorbed the subject, while on one great point at least he is utterly at sea. While here he held himself entirely aloof from the Chinese question in its minute and detailed bearings, but went East impressed with the idea that this country is divided on the Chinese question geographically, the East representing the pro-Chinese element and the West the anti-Chinese. It is true that the Western people are more generally opposed to Chinese as the western section has suffered more from the Mongolian invasion. The East is passive because it knows comparatively little of the trouble which heathens bring. This of itself is an evidence that the whole country will be opposed to them when it has found them out. So in one sense Count de Lesseps is really right, while in the abstract he is utterly wrong. This would not make so much difference on the whole, however, were it not for the fact that De Lesseps is prejudiced to that extent that he declares his intention to employ numbers of Chinese on the Panama canal if they apply for the work, which, of course, they will. T. L. B.

Reduced Rates For Land.

The directors of the Central Pacific and the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroads have taken a new departure on the land question—one which we hope and believe will benefit both themselves and the State. The *Bee* is authorized by the Land Agent of the Central Pacific to say that the Directors have determined:

1. To regrade and greatly reduce the price of their lands.
2. To dispose of them on the instalment plan.
3. To reduce the interest on deferred payments to seven per cent. per annum.
4. To issue non-transferable tickets on their road to would-be purchasers at much reduced rates, which tickets will be received in part payment of the land when the parties to whom they were issued become purchasers.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be paid down, and the balance can run for five years, or it can be paid in yearly or half-yearly installments, as purchasers may elect.

The slaughter at the battle of Tarapaca was very great. According to reliable data 1,575 corpses have been buried, and it is believed that many more will be found in the outskirts. It is said that the proportion is about one Chilean to three Peruvians or Bolivians.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]
Washington, D. C., March 22nd, 1880.

Editor Democrat:—The disagreement and bad feeling among Democrats in Pennsylvania is not creditable to the rank and file or to the two eminent gentlemen, Wallace and Randall, who are mentioned as leaders of factions. Let us hope that peace will reign in season to give us a fair fighting chance for the State in November.

As a choice between evils, it is much better to have non-partisan Federal election deputy marshals than partisan ones, and in that sense the Democrats of the House achieved a splendid victory last week, and one that the Senate will do well to confirm; but no Conservative should forget that the election laws are undemocratic and utterly against the Constitution, and that they should be repealed as soon as possible. The way to repeal them is to carry the November election, and the way to carry that election is to make such a presidential nomination as will heal existing Conservative differences in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and other States. To nominate any one who would aggravate rather than cure these party ills would be such a blunder as General Grant said a year ago the Democratic party could be relied upon to commit before election.

Legislation does not make much progress as yet. The change in election laws assured by the action above alluded to, the substantial agreement to give the public printer what he wants, little was accomplished last week. But the committees are at work. That of the House on elections will this week present its report unseating Washburne and seating Donnelly from the Third Congressional District of Minnesota. This will, of course, lead to an exciting debate. While it is not likely the next President will be chosen by the House of Representatives, there is a possibility of it, and the seating of Donnelly withdraws Minnesota from the list of States which would certainly be Republican in such an event.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the reasons for Senator Conkling's visit to old Simon Cameron. He was accompanied by Senator Don Cameron. Rightly or wrongly, the public give to the visit significance in connection with the Grant movement. These men, with Carpenter, Logan, Boutwell and Stanley Matthews, are the conspicuous Grant men of the country, and are all confident, or are so reported, of the nomination of their favorite. Reno.

Senator Glascock.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Thursday pays the following well deserved compliment to Senator Glascock: "Senator Glascock has done his constituents of Reclamation District No. 108 good service in the procurement of the passage of the bill for the election of Trustees biennially on the basis of valuation of property. The bill as introduced was by Senator Johnson, but it was largely through the efforts of the Senator from Colusa that it was drafted and passed the Senate. His fostering care will still be exercised in the Assembly, and if, as is possible, it becomes a law, it will be largely due to his earnest and quiet work. He is essentially a worker as opposed to a speaker, yet on occasions he talks directly to the point, as was the case on the third reading of the Trustee bill yesterday. Senator Glascock is a Democrat. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and his course is dictated by the letter and spirit of the instrument put forth by that body and accepted by the people as the fundamental law of the State."

Proposed New Pension Law.

The Senate Committee on Pensions have decided to report a substitute for the measure commonly known as the "sixty surgeons' bill," providing for the examination and adjudication of pension claims in such a manner as to do away with the present ex parte system. The substitute provides for the appointment of a commission for each Congressional district, to consist of a surgeon and a lawyer of different political parties, whose duty it shall be to hold sessions in every county seat in their respective districts three times a year, for the purpose of examining applicants for pensions and witnesses in person. It is provided, however, that when two or more contiguous districts are situated in a city or other densely populated neighborhood, or when the number of pensioners and pension claimants in contiguous districts is comparatively small, the Commissioner of pensions may, in his discretion, appoint only one commission for two or more Congressional districts. The fees for making examinations, taking declarations and examining witnesses, are to be paid by the Government.

The Republican Legislature of Maine has passed a bill to increase the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It is now plain, the *Examiner* thinks, why the corrupt Judges of that infamous bench reversed their own past decisions in similar cases to give the seats this year to the Republicans who claimed election to the Legislature. The action of that body ought to serve as a hint to parties who have cases before the court; still, in the long run, it might be found cheaper to employ counsel than to buy judgments of the bench, inasmuch as a client could hardly be sure of his case even after he had paid for it, and had been assured of it, so long as his sole reliance should be on the fidelity to their pledge of Judges who adopt the rule of construction that the law is always on the side of the heaviest purses.

For what purpose, it will be asked, the New York *Tribune* suggests, do the Republicans in a time of profound peace, with no threats of resistance at the South, and no crisis impending anywhere, return to General Grant, and make him again their candidate, unless it is intended to resort to old methods of carrying Southern elections by the bayonet, and invading polling-places and legislative halls and State Capitols by United States soldiery.

A movement is said to have been initiated for the holding of an anti-third term National Republican Convention in May, at St. Louis, for giving expression to the Republican sentiment opposed to the nomination of Grant.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

Too Late.

As days go by and months roll on,
Love's golden fetters round me twine;
But with each link a shadow falls,
Bound closely to this heart of mine.

Night, dark and lone, yet lingers on,
And trusting for the dawn of day,
I lull to rest the grief within,
Yet fretting at the long delay.

Hope is a stranger gnest to me,
Its friendly hand I may not grasp;
"Too late," the echo of my soul.
The bruised reed succumbs at last.

Oh, will the future lighten never?
This burden must I ever bear?
The monotone of "never" linger
To fill my heart with grief and care?

Always thinking of another,
So near and yet so far removed—
Always chanting through the darkness
The name of him so well beloved.

"It cannot be," the shadows cry,
Like demons dancing in their glee;
"Too late," love's passion to embrace,
"Too late," wails saddened memory.

—MARIE D. H. GILBERT.

Aunt Ruth's Valentine.

BY LUCY M. BLINN.

"Dinah," said Aunt Ruth, "thee may light the gas in the hall, and see who is at the door; I hear the bell again."

"'Deed, Missus, it's only another of them mizzable boys, with their valentines, I 'spect! My legs is about broke now, and I'se got a dreadful misery in my back a-running to the door, with nothing there but them no 'count picters and chalk marks on the steps!"

Muttering thus she sailed from the room with an air of an offended princess, opened the door cautiously a few inches, and peered out into the snow storm that was raging; but seeing no one, proceeded to shut it with muttered invectives against all "mizzable white trash," when a small boy, ten or twelve years of age, black as ebony, scantily clothed in a cotton shirt and ragged pants a world too large for him, which was drawn nearly to his shoulders and held in place by suspenders of twine, and turned up at the ankle, showing a pair of bare feet, rose from a corner beside the door. Surveying her for a moment quite as coolly as she surveyed him, he at last deliberately stepped into the lighted hall, dragging by the hand a shivering little girl almost hidden in the folds of a ragged coat, which he dexterously jerked from her shoulders, saying:

"Here's a wallentine for the lady wot lives here!"

Then turning, he ran rapidly down the steps and disappeared around the first corner in the snowy darkness, while the bewildered Dinah stood staring stupidly after him.

The little smutty-faced, blue-eyed "valentine," so unceremoniously delivered, stood motionless under the gaslight awaiting further developments. Dinah speedily recovering speech and action, closed the door with a bang.

"Missus, missus! for de Lo'd's sake look-a-here?"

As the lady obeyed the imperative summons, and stepped into the hall, the little bundle of tatters and rags moved to her side and peered up into the plaid face surrounded by the prim folds of a Quaker cap. Seeming to recognize a friendly heart shining in the serious eyes, she thrust into her hand a scrap of crumpled paper, saying:

"Dick writ it."

Aunt Ruth took the document, and, with a puzzled look at the bearer, proceeded to decipher the queer hieroglyphics.

It had evidently been a laborious task for the grimy fingers that had traced them; but she at last picked out the message embodied in letters of all sizes and shapes. The writer had evidently made it his sole aim to give the facts in the case proudly, regardless of the minor considerations of the orthography and punctuation:

"This littul gurl Hain't got no folks nor no wares to sta only a woman that betes her orful and me and a Box with straw into it to sleap in nights. I've brung her to be your wallentine. Shee's hungree. DICK."

While the lady was laboring over the odd missive the little waif stood looking soberly up into her face, and when the raised her eyes, full of pity and compassion, the child said:

"He told me he writ into it that I was nobody's girl only his'n, and that I'd be your wallentine! I don't like 'em, but I'll be it. I'd like to. It's jolly warm here, only my feet's cold," and she looked down at the heavy boots she had on, ragged and run over at the heel. They's Dick's. He made me wear 'em when I cried."

"Thee may take the child to the child to the kitchen, Dinah, and give her something to eat. I will come presently, and perhaps I can find out where she belongs."

Dinah led her down the hall, the wet boots shuffling heavily over the carpet, and the bright blue eyes, shining out of the smutty face like stars from a mud hole, lifted apprehensively to the dark face.

"I do declar for it," muttered the old woman, "white trash and black trash is mostly alike in their no 'count pranks, that's a fact! Blest if this ain't the queerest piece of business I'se ever seen at this house yet! A wallentine! Missus Ruth's ways is so unexpected! Here, you little white beggar!"

Dinah's crusty manner softened a little as she watched the greediness with which the child devoured the big slice of bread and butter; but she melted outright when, as she finished her feast, the "little white beggar" slid from her chair, and caught and kissed the big black hand, saying:

"I likes you, 'cause you looks like Dick. I likes good black folks!"

When Aunt Ruth came down, she found her "wallentine" seated in Dinah's own rocking chair before the fire. While Dinah herself, down on the floor, had the almost frozen feet in her lap, warming them, and giving vent to some very unorthodox expressions of opinion as to the ordering of Providence.

"Sake's alive! don't know it's so, but the Lo'd seems to pay a mighty sight of 'tention to some folks and forgits all about the rest. 'Pears like chillun ought to be looked after anyhow. They ain't though, half on em! Things is queer in this world, if it is the Lo'd's world!"

"Well, child," said Aunt Ruth, "now that thou is warmed and fed, will thee tell thy name and where thee belongs?"

She shook her head.

"Don't belong nowheres. Father always called me 'Drat-you-Bab!'"

Aunt Ruth sighed over this dolorous compound cognomen.

"Has thee no mother?"

"Once. She called me 'Here-you-Bab!' Father struck her once with a beetle, and in the morning she went dead. And one day the perlice took father away, and old Bet told me to go 'long, too, and I went 'long fer as I could. I hadn't nowhere's to stop to, and I crawled into Dick's box, and he put things over me and fixed me a jolly nice place, and every day he took care of me. He made this—" and here the child stooped and drew from one of the capacious boots, which she had put on again upon getting down from the rocking-chair, a doll, whittled from a stick and artistically finished with coal, as to hair, eyes and month. She looked at it admiringly for a moment, rearranged its drapery of old print, which was somowhat disturbed by its journey in the boot, and restored it to its resting-place.

Aunt Ruth sighed again.

"Give her a warm bath, Dinah, and then thee may make her a bed on the lounge in my room. I will give thee something that will serve her as a night-dress."

The poor little wandering child was soon wrapped in a warm shawl, and curled down on the lounge in Aunt Ruth's pleasant room; too much excited by the novelty of her position to sleep—too comfortable to do anything but hug her wooden treasure and stare, first at the pretty surroundings, then at the kind face at the fireside. Suddenly she raised herself on her elbow.

"Dick said he hearn there was angels that lived somew'eres an' took care of folks. Be you one?"

"No, no, child," said Aunt Ruth, gently: "I am only Aunt Ruth. Go to sleep."

"Yes'm. But I *do* wish Dick was a wallentine. It's werry cold into his box."

Aunt Ruth and Dinah sat late into the night hastily fashioning warm garments for the little one, and considering themselves well repaid by the delight with which they were donned in the morning.

While happy little "Drat-you-Bab" was taking her breakfast by the side of the kitchen stove, a shadow darkened the window, and the little girl, looking up, exclaimed, joyfully:

"Oh, there's my Dick!"

Dinah opened the door and bade him "come 'long in," giving him a jerk to facilitate his movements. He shambled bashfully in, and in a moment the child's arms were around his neck, and her face, pretty in its unwonted cleanliness, nestled against his black cheek, while she poured out a torrent of eager exclamations of satisfaction at being a "wallentine."

When she at last released him Dinah took him by his shoulders and seated him firmly in a chair.

"Now," said she, "you's jest a-goin' to set there till you 'splain this whole 'rangement to me and Missus. An' you jest lay out to tell the trufe, the whole trufe, an' noffin but the trufe all the way through—that is, if ye kin. Niggers is mostly mighty onsartin!"

When Aunt Ruth came down, she found her "wallentine" bringer sitting by the fire with little Bab at his side, her two little hands tightly held in one of his own, and supreme satisfaction at the success of his odd scheme shining in every feature of his honest face. Her eyes filled as she stood in the door a moment unnoticed by the children, but she was not given to demonstrations and made no comment.

And then Dick rose in his place, still holding both the little hands.

"I hain't got mueh to tell, ma'am. I'm only Dick, the bootblack, an' this yer little girl I found one night last week. Me and Joe Rafferty had been to a place where they had some picters an' things the man called a pandorammer, an' when we come out 'twas late an' we was cold an' we run all the way to the box. The box is a big box down by Higby's warehouse, an' we sleep into it. An' we found this little Bab a curled up into it asleep. Joe he was agoin' to bounce her, but when he seen how little she was he didn't. He just yanked his coat off an' put it over her an' some old carpet, too, an' we did cover her up elegant, an' she slep' till mornin'. In the mornin' she told us she hadn't no place to stay, an' we reckoned to take care of her our own selves after that. Joe and me got her crackers an' milk an' things when we could, an' we made believe she was our housekeeper. Joe swep' the crossin's, an' one day a team knocked him down an' killed him all of a sudden. This here Bab she cried so, an' was so lonesome after Joe that I allowed it was better to try an' find her a home if I could. I seen folks a-sending wallentines for presents, an' I thought some one orter like a little girl better than a picter. I seen you on the street, ma'am, the day you gave the lame man some money, an' I followed along to see where you lived, an' when you went up the steps, you seen me, an' you smiled out of your eyes so good that I 'most knowed you'd be kind to a little girl who hadn't nobody but me. She's real cute, ma'am. I seen you once, too," added he to Dinah, who stood dish towel in hand, gravely weighing his words. "I was a-blackin' a feller's boots on the market the day you boxed that chap's ears for draggin' the dog over the stones in the gutter. Didn't he run, though, when you let him go!"

"I 'clar for't," said Dinah; "he's tellin' the trufe! 'Peard like I felt he might be 'liable the minnit I sot eyes on him."

Dick made no comment on Dinah's change of base, but looked earnestly into Aunt Ruth's face. As she said nothing he repeated timidly, with a little quiver in his voice, "She hain't got no mother nor nobody in the world, only me, ma'am; an' she's real cute!"

"Dick," said Aunt Ruth, quietly, "I should think thee would rather find a home for thyself than to take so much trouble for a strange little girl."

"Ma'am," said Dick, gravely, "I heard a preacher-man on the street one day tellin' about a good feller that wanted the little children took care of, an' that he said into some book or other (he had it, an' read out of it), 'When you do it to them you do it to me, an' I'll remember and be good to you some time for it!' When we found Bab a curled up in the box looking so little an' so helpless, I thought it meant for us to take care of her, an' poor Joe, he reckoned so, too."

"I think I'll keep my valentine, Dick," Aunt Ruth said, with a smile. "I never heard of sending back a valentine, I believe. And I think I will send one myself, too. Thee may carry it for me to Friend Bradley's office, on Harlem street, Dick."

The note was written in a fair, upright hand, in a few concise words:

Friend Bradley:—I send thee a valentine. Thee will find the lines belonging to the picture in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, fortieth verse.

RUTH HARMON.

It is a year since Aunt Ruth received and sent a valentine, and the 14th of February, 1880, has found no happier child than little "Drat-you-Bab;" no prouder boy than "Valentine Dick," who occupies the post of errand boy in Friend Bradley's office; no more peaceful heart than Aunt Ruth's; and certainly he would fail to spy out, with his strongest beams, a more dignified, undismayed, constitutional grumbler than poor old Dinah, who pets or scolds the two children as inclination and opportunity dictate, and who sums up the whole matter in these words:

"Sometimes children is a comfort, but mostly they is an aggravation. Them two—them two valentines—is a-wearin' the life out of my bones, the poor orphanless things! But Missus Ruth is *so sot* in her ways that I've got to have 'em under foot to the end of time, if the Lord spares us!"

Oddities of Selfishness.

More amusing are the strange fancies that some persons have as to what overworked men may be asked to do for them. In the very thick of the American war there came to President Lincoln an Illinois farmer in a great state of excitement about a pair of horses that one of Lincoln's generals had requisitioned for the war. The owner was of course entitled to compensation, but somehow it had not come. Going to the president, he told him his story, and was rather chagrined to be told that it did not lie with him to pay the money. "Then," says the farmer, "will you undertake to write to the general and see that the matter is settled properly?" Poor Lincoln, who never wanted a story to help him in an emergency, was ready for his visitor. "When I was a rail-splitter," he said, "there lived near us a smart young fellow, the captain of a Mississippi boat, who could steer a vessel over the rapids with wonderful skill, as hardly any one else could. One day, when he was grasping the wheel with his utmost strength, at the most critical point of the rapids, a little boy came running up to him in great excitement and said, 'Captain, stop your ship, my apple has fallen overboard!'"

In the "Life of Sir James Simpson" there are some curious notices of the extraordinary things that patients in the country would sometimes ask him to do. Once a gentleman wrote to him asking him to send him a copy of the prescription which he had given him some years before, when the doctor could hardly recall the man, much less the prescription. Others would ask him to go to Duncan & Flockhart's and get them some particular medicine.

A very busy clergyman of our acquaintance, when over head and ears with many things, once got a letter from a stranger in the United States, explaining that more than a century ago some one by the name of G—— owned a property near Edinburgh which was believed to have been destined by will in a particular way so that the relatives in America thought they had some claim to it. He was requested to inquire into the matter, find out about the will, communicate with the present owners of property and put everything in train for a just settlement of the claim. It would have been reasonable for the writer to inclose a bill for $500, but that, unfortunately, he omitted to do.—*Macmillian's Magazine.*

Uncle Tony's Politeness.

"I b'lieves in perliteness," said an old colored man, who put his rag-bag on the sidewalk and lifted his hat to a passing gentleman. "Ole marster allus teached us ter be perlite. I larned a moughty tough lesson in dis regards onct."

"How was that, Uncle Tony?" asked a bystander.

"When I was a chunk ob a boy, way long ago, when I thought dat de Almighty neber 'tended fer de white folks to work, I was gwine ter mill one day, an' I met a white gen'leman in de road. I was ridin' old Beck, an' I recollects like it wan't no furder den yistidy. I was pouten 'bout something, an' rid by de white gen'leman widout noticin' ob him, an' bimeby he tuck me side de head wid a stick, an' as I show'd him de white ob my eyes from de groun', he said, 'Boy, allers lif' you hat to a gen'leman.' An' fram dat day to dis I 'tends ter dat fack, an' lifts my hat respecially when de gen'leman is bigger dan I is. Yes, sah, I b'lieves in p'liteness. Tuther day I had been down in de country, an' was comin' back on de train. De niggers an' white folks was crowded inter one car. Der was fo' or five niggers a-settin down an' seberal ole white gen'lemen standin' up. One ob de young niggers said to one ob de ole white men, 'You is much older den I is, and hab my seat.' I was standin' in dar, jes' like I tells yer, an' side o' me was standin' de white man, jes' as I tells you. He had a stick in his han', an' I wa'ant a gwine ter let dat young nigger outdo me in p'liteness."

"What did you do, Uncle Tony?"

"De man what stood dar 'sembled de man what knocked me off in de road, an' I'stended p'liteness an' 'comodation ter him."

"How?"

"Why, I jes' step ter one side an' let him stan' in my place. Talk ter me 'bout de young niggers ob to-day."—*Little Rock Gazette.*

One speaker at the recent meeting of the Maine teachers association said wisely that the discipline of each pupil should be a matter of personal study by the teacher, and that the motives for violation of school law should be ascertained, that justice as exact as possible might be administered. Another speaker advocated the system of putting pupils on their honor for good behavior.

We have received important information that American girls have resolved to relinquish their leap-year 'privileges during the coming ice-cream season.—*Phil. Chronicle-Herald.*

Youth will never live to age unless they keep themselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. —SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Letter Carrying Service.

We think undue prominence has been given to the Postal Department's report upon Wells, Fargo & Co.'s letter carrying business. The conclusion arrived at was foregone. It did not need any evidence to convince the gentlemen forming the commission that the letter carrying branch of the express company on the Pacific slope was a dangerous rival to the Postal Department, and that it was expedient to to suppress it. There may have been no actual hostility on the part of the commission, but the report reads as if it had been written with animus. However that may be, its conclusions are unjust and inconclusive, and should not be approved by the Postmaster General. Indeed, this is hardly probable, inasmuch as a protest against it was filed with Mr. Key on the 18th, signed by every Senator and Representative from the Pacific slope. This should satisfy him that at all events those most interested in the question did not feel themselves aggrieved by the extra postal facilities guaranteed by Wells, Fargo & Co.

The report is based upon the assumption that the Postoffice Department is now prepared to do the service formerly performed by the express company, and that, therefore, it should prohibit competition and enforce a postal monopoly. Now, it by no means follows that this assumption is correct. The public, who are impartial judges in this case, think differently, or they would not pay extra postage to Wells, Fargo & Co. if the postoffice afforded them equal facilities. If, however, letter carrying by express were prohibited, the public would have no option in the matter, and would be compelled to rest satisfied with such facilities as the Postal Department provided. In saying this we do not mean to depreciate the United States Postoffice service, which, in some respects, is the most perfect in the world; but there are services which the express company performs which never can be attempted by the Postal Department in remote and thinly peopled districts.

The argument that the revenue suffers is altogether specious. It does not suffer. On the contrary, it gains considerably on the stamped envelopes sold to Wells, Fargo & Co. It receives its money in bulk, and saves the commissions to small postoffices. It runs no risk of loss of stamps; this risk is taken by the express company. Moreover, the expense of city delivery is saved upon all letters carried by Wells, Fargo & Co. If a fair balance were struck we are satisfied that the Postoffice would be found to be a considerable gainer in its transactions with the great express company, whose name has become a household word this side of the continent.

The charge that the company carries overweight letters, or letters insufficiently paid, is trivial and easily refuted by the universal testimony of the patrons of Wells, Fargo & Co., who are aware that the agents of the express company are quite as watchful in this particular as postoffice officials. Moreover, the complaint that the express carries its own local correspondence and that of the railroad company does not amount to anything. It has been dragged in to prejudice the express company in the minds of those ignorant of the facts. There is nothing exceptional in this procedure, because similar conditions have always existed with the express and railroad companies throughout the Eastern or Atlantic States; and, therefore, to make Wells, Fargo & Co. the object of special attack is palpably unjust. As we have already said, the Postmaster General should disregard this report and permit the express company to continue its invaluable aid to the commerce and and industries of the Pacific coast.—*S. F. Eve. Post.*

A Remarkable Ship.

For the last six years the Rev. C. M. Ramus, rector of East Guildeford, England, has held his invention of the polyspheric ship at the disposal of the admiralty. This vessel, it is calculated, will skim the seas at the rate of forty miles an hour or more. The principle of Mr. Ramus's invention consists in making the bottom of the vessel a series of inclined planes. In 1872 Mr. Ramus made a model, having its bottom composed of two parallel and consecutive inclined planes; or the vessel may be described as made up of two wedges, the thick ends of which are placed abaft the thin ends. There is thus in the center of the vessel a ridge where the thin end of the sternmost wedge abuts against the thick end of the foremost. Any floating body thus shaped must, when driven forcibly through the water, tend to rise, and if the speed is high enough it will rise on the surface instead of driving through the water. These facts were demonstrated by some rough experiments made in the presence of credible witnesses. The propelling power in these experiments was a six-ounce rocket. In one trial the model, weighing three pounds three ounces, ran a distance of one hundred and five yards in three seconds. In another it ran four hundred and eighty feet in four and one-half seconds, the water being rippled by a strong breeze, but in spite of this the deck was found to be dry.

The Food of the Danes.

The Danes mostly make a substantial breakfast about 10 A. M., and dine at 3 in the afternoon, the cravings of hunger being subsequently allayed with schnapps, beer and slices of brown bread and butter, covered with a piece of smoked salmon or some similar delicacy. Every true Dane delights to begin the day with a basin of "olbrodsuppe," composed of black beer and cream, with slices of brown bread floating therein. It is said to be very nutritious. The strangest compound of which it ever became our lot to partake was called "Rumpsuppe," and was composed of milk, rum and preserved cherries, made hot and whipped into a froth. At a dinner commencing with such a dish, it may be supposed that it was a difficult matter to choose what to drink, and the after consequences may be imagined, but need not be described. Several Danish dishes look more peculiar on the menu than they do upon the table, for instance, "Forloren Skildpaddle" (mock turtle), "Roget Gaasebryst" (smoked goose-breast), etc. The proverbial honesty of the Danes shows itself on the tariffs in the restaurants, where "Lafitte" figures at 3 francs per bottle, "Real Lafitte" 14 francs and so on.—*London Society.*

The Monroe Doctrine.

The strongest objection raised against the project by which it is proposed to open a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is that the enterprise, if carried out, may infringe upon what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine." In 1823 the Russian Government proposed to the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly consultation should be had for settling the rights of the three countries to possessions on the Pacific Coast.

President Monroe, in notifying Congress that the request had been granted, added that this seemed a proper occasion for asserting the principle "in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

In the same message, he said that the United States should declare that it would consider any attempt, on the part of any European powers, to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

These two declarations form what is known as the Monroe doctrine. In short, they assert that there must be no interference by any European power with any government of North or South America. Such powers must not be permitted to establish colonies in America, or to introduce the forms of monarchy, or to assume any control over the Governments of the American continents.

The Monroe doctrine has been universally accepted by Americans as a correct policy. On every occasion, with one exception, when any government has been disposed to act contrary to our national interests, our government has successfully protested.

In 1861, when the United States was seriously embarrassed by the war of the rebellion, France, Spain and Great Britain sent an expedition to Mexico. In the end the two latter powers withdrew from the coalition, and France alone attempted to set up an empire in Mexico, with the Austrian Archduke Maximilian at its head. The scheme miserably failed.

While the civil war lasted, only a protest was made, but later, when peace was restored at home, our government insisted upon the withdrawal of the French troops. That put an end to the empire of Mexico. The natives, under the command of Juarez, conquered the imperial forces, and Maximilian was captured and shot.

If the Panama ship canal were to be constructed, it would be done largely by French capital, and under French overseers and superintendents. Other persons of the same nation would be attracted to the Isthmus for various purposes of trade, and thus a colony would be planed there.

As a natural and almost inevitable result, France would claim the right to extend its protection over its own citizens, and that would almost certainly be followed, as the next step, by a protectorate over Columbia.

Thus the Monroe doctrine would be violated, and French influence would be above all other, in one of the most important parts of the American continent. The fears of such a result are not universally felt. Neither is it certain that if a majority of our people fully expected this result to follow, they would oppose the canal.

The enterprise would surely be a very useful one; and if foreign capital can be enlisted in it, all the better, provided only there is no actual national danger. That is the point to be discussed. We suppose Americans are not likely to give up the Monroe doctrine, but they are also not likely to be needlessly frightened.

Advice to a Young Man.

My son, if you read the family papers and the *Ledger* stories and the good books of the Sunday school library, you will read solid column upon solid column of advice to young men from the country, warning them against the evil allurements, the painted temptations, and the appalling wickedness of the city. Telemachus, look me in the eye; don't you stack your little stipend on the calm statement that the young man from the country doesn't bring his little modicum of rustic wickedness along with him just to help the general effect. He may be a little innocent, I grant you that; but innocence, my boy, is not always or necessarily virtue. It is true that the young man from the country is plucked by the three card monte man of the city. But he wouldn't be plucked if he didn't play monte. It is true that the police have to go with him to the bunko den to get his money back, but what was he doing in the bunko den that he should lose his money? It is true that beauty of the devilish type plays it on him pitilessly with the panel game, but also, he should not have gone to the strange lady's room to help her carry her valise to the train. I tel you Telemachus, the young man from the country may lack the refinement of his city cousin's wickedness, but he does not have to come to the great city to learn to be bad. He may not smoke cigars at the quiet old home, but he sucks a cob pipe and "chaws tobacker" instead of chewing fine cut. does not sit up all night swilling beer, nor does he love his cocktail in the morning, but after he has taken two or three pulls at a three gallon jug in the harvest field, that jug is so light that you—I mean he, has to put a brick on it to hold it down on the ground. He will swear in the passenger car when his city cousin will not in the street. Mind you, my son, he is no worse than his city cousin, but, on the other hand, I do not think he is very much better. I think he can learn some wickedness of his city friend, and then I think, also he can teach him a little. I don't think he is improved morally by his metropolitan associations, but at the same time he doesn't learn all his badness of them. Oh no, my son, not all of it.—*Hawkeye.*

The Emperor of Austria has lately been the recipient of a unique present. It consists of a suit of clothes made from the wool of an alpaca sheep that eleven hours previous to their delivery was still alive. The animal, a superb specimen of its kind, was slain at 6:11 A. M. Four hours and thirty-three minutes were employed in reducing the wool to cloth. In two hours and twenty-five minutes the latter was ready for the tailor, who employed the remaining four hours in making the suit.

Manitou Springs.

Of course we went to Manitou, for every one goes thither. It is called the "Saratoga of the West"—an appellation which pleases Manitou, and does not hurt Saratoga. There are some mineral springs there; and the qualities of the latter can be learned by the curious from the pamphlet written by Dr. S. E. Solly, of Colorado Springs. The responsibilities of the place seemed to be shared by a colored brother of varied accomplishments and great command of language, and a fine specimen of the great North American hotel clerk. Wishing to realize the reproduction of the gay life of Saratoga at the foot of Pike's Peak, we asked the former about the prospects of a "hop," and his reply reminded us of the man's statement that he had a match, and if he only had a pipe and tobacco he could have a smoke, for he exclaimed, with great enthusiasm:

"Oh yes, boss—yah, yah—dat's easy enough. We'll have lots of fus'-rate hops. Jus' you get de music an' de ladies an gen'lemen, an' I can call de dances bully—you bet!"

The latter, with a lofty superiority, stigmatized us as "tender-feet," (Coloradoan for new-comers), but we found that he was only saying, "You're another," for his own stay in the country had been brief in the extreme. Everybody, or nearly everybody, ascends Pike's Peak, but we did not do so, because the Commodore discovered that Montezuma's spirit was willing, but his flesh was weak.

Manitou is a "health resort," as are several other places in Colorado, and it may briefly be said, and with all seriousness, that the Centennial State, while it is no more of a cure-all than the patent nostrums of the period, can indeed afford blessed relief, and life itself, to many a forlorn and despairing sufferer. "Words," says the Chinese proverb, "may deceive, but the eye cannot play the rogue," and one may see men and women walking about, and using and enjoying life, who long ago, if they had staid in the East, would have, in Western parlance, "gone over the range," or joined the great majority.

"Why, they keep me here for an example of the effects of the climate," said a worthy and busy man at Colorado Springs. "I came here from Chicago on a mattress."

And so did many others, and so may many, many more, if they will only display ordinary common sense, and heed a few plain words of advice, which will surely have the indorsement of those who know the country well.

They should, firstly, on no possible account (and this caution is disregarded every day), think of coming until they have sent to some respectable, responsible and experienced physician, resident in Colorado, not their own crude ideas of their condition, but a diagnosis prepared by a doctor who knows them well. They should, secondly, make up their minds that the climate may *arrest* disease without curing it, and that a permanent residence may be indispensable.

They should, thirdly, be prepared for a careful life, largely out-door, and abandon, once for all, any ideas of the working of miracles in their cases, or of the propriety of disregarding the great laws of health in Colorado, any more than in New York or Memphis.—A. A. HAYES, Jr., in *Harper's.*

Coal-Oil Johnny.

Coal-oil Johnny was twenty years ago a well-known character in New York and Philadelphia. He was the son of a poor widow who owned a barren tract of hill-land in Western Pennsylvania. Oil was discovered upon it, and the widow and her boy became in the course of a month the possessors of millions.

Johnny was an ignorant fellow, scarcely able to write his name, who had never owned a decent suit of clothes. He repaired at once to Philadelphia, and applied for a room at the Continental Hotel. The clerk, eying him suspiciously, refused it unless he first made a deposit. The young Croesus went out in a rage, went to a tailor shop and fitted himself with a fashionable suit, hired a carriage and eight horses and a brass-band, and so paraded down the street back to the hotel.

For two years Johnny remained in the city, flinging his money about like the fabled princes of the "Arabian Nights." Diamond rings, houses, gold watches, were the *largesse* which he bestowed upon anybody who drank or smoked with him, and as may be supposed, he never lacked a companion.

His favorite fancy was to astonish a cab-driver, whose society pleased him, by a gift of the cab and horses, which he drove; an Irish laborer who brought him home when tipsy was rewarded by a check for twenty thousand dollars.

Coal-oil Johnny now drives a cab in the city of New York, and is unfortunately not the owner of it. This is an extreme case of the squandering of money, but it is a typical one.

Americans who make their money easily too often forget to give their sons social standing-ground upon anything better than money. The lad who has neither education, refinement, nor moral worth to command notice, is apt to try to force it by lavish display, and is in degree as much an object of derision and pity as Coal-oil Johnny.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.—France has several agricultural schools for girls. One near Rouen was begun by a Sister of Charity on a capital of one franc. Her first pupils were two little girls, just discharged from prison. The school now has a capital of $160,000 and trains 300 girls, ranging from six years of age to eighteen.

The farm, entirely cultivated by them, is over 400 acres in extent. Twenty-five Sisters form the staff of teachers. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm-managers, dairy-women and laundresses. Each girl has on leaving an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home, they can always return to Darnetel.

The San Francisco school board has reduced the salaries of the primary teachers, and much indignation is expressed to tax-payers, by teachers and by the press. The Republican county committee took up the matter, and adopted for transmission to the school board resolutions pointing out how the expenses of the department might be reduced without taking off the hard earnings of the primary teachers.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Necessity is a live worker, and goes in to win.

Atoms are respektable, for it is atoms that make a whole.

When a man goes into speckulashun he aims at a better life.

Money never made a man happy yet; the use ov it may hav done it.

Ingratitude is the kurse ov Heaven to pay man for his ingratitude.

Virtew may be its own reward, but a man will starve to deth on the pay.

Yung man, take the middle course in life then yu kan hang onto both sides.

I never hav known a man yet, ov spotless reputashun, who was an infidel.

He who is a good servant, if he ever has an opportunity, will make a good master.

Tru charity is born in the harte, is edukated in the hed, and graduates at the hand.

The excesses ov youth are a mortgage on old age, which hav got to be paid, interest added.

The virtews hav to be kultivated, while the vices will gro apace if yu will only let them.

Pride and ignorance travel hand in hand; the more a man knows the less he is sure ov it.

The original authors ov the day, are those who kan make an old thing look as tho it was new.

Zeal and hipokrasy are often half brothers, but don't seem to recognize the relashunship.

Grate buty in a woman is a mere surprise, her grate power lays in the goodness ov her harte.

I don't care how trivial the speciality, the man who has no equal can allways make his power felt.

Idleness makes a man more idle; if idleness sets on twelve eggs she is sure to hatch them all out.

A good reputashun is the work ov a life-time; a man may bekum notorious in 15 minnits or less.

The power ov a sentance konsists in the strength ov the idea, and the simplicity ov the language.

The hardest man ov all to reklaim, is a loafer; there don't seem to be enny place in him to begin at.

Time iz mighty; time ain't long enuff to develop its power; in eternity its grateness will be realized.

The true test ov a piece ov wit iz to see, in the fust place, if it is true, then after that to see if it is witty.

There are but very fu men who are buried beneath a hi-pried monument, unless they pay for it themselfs.

There iz a grate deal of fastidiousness that iz merely kultivated, a very low order of hipokrasy, at best.

One ov the greatest tyrants in this world (in a small way) iz a hen pekt husband—when he iz away from home.

Wimmin don't admire each other for their buty; in fakt it iz a little difficult to tell what wimmin do admire each other for.

There iz such a thing as a man's knowing too mutch, and also too little; to find one who knows just enuff iz no eazy task.

I hav often heard men try to prove that such suckcess waz a failure, but I hav allwus found that result waz a hard thing to argy gainst.

There iz lots ov people who call themselfs Christians, who are never so happy and religious az when they are passing round the hat.

There iz a grate deal ov virtew floating around that iz nothing more than prudence, and I hav seen it that waz nothing more than shallow cunning.

The happyest condishun ov married life iz whare the partys each hav strong and decided tastes, and studdy to make those tastes agreeable to each other.

In the matter ov bringing up children, I notiss that those people who never hav had enny, kan tell yu all about how the thing should be done.

Modisty and bashfulness look and akt alike, but are as different as possible, one is the handmaiden ov merit, and the other the lackey ov ignoranse.

There iz plenty ov scientifick men who hav allmost diskovered perpetual moshun, who couldn't repair a boy's paper kite or wind-mill to save their lives.

Whenever yu see a man hanging around a wimmins' rites convenshun, anxious to run the concern, you will find, either a kussid phool, or a plain ded beat.

Piety iz the only thing about religion that amounts to enny thing, but the world are apt to rate a man's religion by his kreed, and the price he pays for his pu in the church.

All famous men look the biggest in the distanse, and if they would preserve their full size in the eyes ov the publick, it iz a good plan to keep in the distance as mutch az possible.

A modern professor would require one thousand pages to deskribe *light*, and then would be no nearer to it than when he started. Moses sed, "Let thare be light, God sed, and thare was light."

Yung man, don't forgit this, yure ansestr kant transmit one single virtew to yu, nor one single ray ov wisdum; money iz all he kan giv yu, and who knows but what he got that dishonestly.

Mi sweet youth, if yu kav enny ov the monkey in yure nature be kerphull how yu kultivate it. Fust rate monkeys even are a doubtful blessing, but the other grades are but little better off than ideots.

There iz not one single thing in the whole universe that iz ov no consequence; it takes even just so menny grains ov sand to weigh a pound, and the last grain iz ov az mutch consequence az the fust one.

Man iz a strange kritter, an enigma, a konundrum made in the image ov God, and still full ov odditys that would puzzle a monkey, and weaknesses that would look ridikilus in a kokroach or a grasshepper.

Whenever a woman sees a street kar or an omnibuss that haz only got standing-room in it, she iz seized with an unkontrowlable desire to krowd into it; this female phenomena haz never yet been fully explained bi the philosophers.

The travelers in forrin lands mite possibly be divided az follows: Those who travel bekauze they kant keep still—those who go bekauze others do—those whoze desire iz to be seen and envyed—thoze who hav money to spend and the fu who go to learn bi compareing themselfs with others.

Wedding-Days.

The wedding-day may be the most eventful day in a woman's life, but it is not the happiest, though it is conventially called so. Nor is it the man's. Both the chief parties to a wedding cut rather awkward figures, and play difficult parts on the day when they are made one in the presence of a great concourse of friends, neighbors and indifferent folk. The only brides who can really enjoy a wedding-day are those who do not much care for their bridegrooms, or who have struggled toward marriage under circumstances which convert their wedding-days into splendid personal triumphs. Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo, though she certainly loved Napoleon III., must have been from the beginning to the end of her wedding-day, ecstatically happy. She was nothing and he was an emperor. Up to the very eve of her marriage she must have felt that a dozen things might occur to frustrate her ambition. The emperor might be cut off by an assassin's bullet, or some secretary of state, high justice, or what not, might discover a political or legal impediment to the marriage; but when morning came and the trembling bride was driven to Notre Dame between double lines of soldiers, all presenting arms; when the cathedral was reached and a dozen bishops, in their golden mitres, were seen standing at the altar, while the choir was filled with princes, marshals, senators and embassadors; when the organ pealed forth, and the blessing was spoken, then the bride must have known that her cup of earthly joy was brimming. And then the drive home through shouting streets, amid the riot of church bells, the clash of music and the thunder of artillery, and the breakfast, when toasts were drunk, and the compliments, and those new-worn titles of "empress" and "majesty," which must have had such a grateful melody to her unaccustomed ears.....So in humbler life, when a girl marries a man who is her superior in station, she must experience a moment of exquisite delight when her union is consecrated amid a circle of envious friends. The future at that moment seems rosy to her; she has a strong protecting arm to rely on; petty cares about money have been banished from her thoughts; she has a new home; she has become the equal of many who were her superiors, and the superior of all who were her equals; she has had a public homage rendered to her charms, whatever they may be—whether beauty or goodness—and she knows that she is a man's darling, the queen of his household, the hope of his life. What more can any girl expect on earth in the way of satisfaction to her pride, of solace to her aspirations after peace and comfort.

But to ordinary couples who love each other, and whose match is so well assorted in respect of age, station and fortune that it excites no wonder, the wedding-day is certainly a tiresome one. The two young people are impatient to be united, and they glory in the day which is to make them man and wife; but all the formalities of nuptials seem to them most tedious. The bride expectant rises in the morning, unrefreshed by a sleepless night, and nervous in anticipation of the day's proceedings. A glance at her mirror shows her that she is not looking her best. There are bluish shades round her eyes, and her complexion is pallid; when she tries to arrange her hair she finds that it will not let itself be dressed in the usual way, as rebellious wisps keep sticking up here and there, defying cold water or cosmetics. Happily the whole process of adornment is not left to the bride herself, for presently mother, sisters and maids come in with tea, greetings and good offices, and soon the victim who is to be led to the altar of Hymen is helpless amid half a dozen pairs of hands, all beautifying her. It is surprising how soon time slips away from this moment. The wedding is to take place at eleven o'clock, so the carriages have been ordered at half-past ten, and the company is expected to begin assembling half an hour earlier. The father and brothers of the bride must be ready at ten to receive the first visitors who arrive, generally schoolboy cousins, shyly drawing on their white gloves and peering about for signs of the coming breakfast, in which they take a potent interest; then the bridesmaids should be at their posts in time to be greeted without hurry by the guests all round. The bride ought, by rights, to be down stairs with a fair degree of punctuality; but she seldom is. Retouches are wanted to her dress; a skirt has to be tacked in a little or let out; the wreath will not sit properly, or the veil will not fall in graceful folds. When at last the bride does come down, the chances are that she has forgotten her gloves, handkerchief, or other such trifle. Then servants have to be rung for, and dart about distractedly till the missing object is found. Here a delicate question arises. Ought the bridegroom to kiss his bride in the presence of the guests when she comes down? In this matter a man had best be natural. If his impulse leads him to kiss his bride he will do it nicely; if, on the other hand, he feels doubtful as to the propriety of the step he would like to take, he will be certain to bungle, and draw smiles by his awkwardness. Etiquette is a great protection to the nervous. Correctly speaking, a man has no right over his bride till the wedding service is over, and, consequently, he has no business to kiss her before strangers; but at court weddings, royal bridegrooms settle the difficulty by a compromise, and kiss their brides on the hands.

N. B.—There are bridegrooms who kiss bride, bridesmaids, cousins, aunts, nieces and grandmothers; those are the knowing fellows, who do not mean to let their wedding degenerate into a serious affair.

Lucky the bridegrooms who can laugh on a wedding-day. Too-imaginative men perceive the many aspects of a wedding, and are oppressed by them. They see nothing funny in the solemn pledges they are to give at the altar, and, though they may recognize the necessity for being outwardly cheerful, they have to force themselves in order to attune their minds to the gayety around them. But the worst of a dismal bridegroom is that his glum looks may work upon his bride's nerves and make her cry. There are brides who feel called upon to sob in church, at the breakfast, and again at the hour of departing. Anything is better than this. The bridegroom cuts a most miserable figure when he is made to appear as a brute who is carrying off an impressionable maiden against her will, and the bride herself does not shine out to her greatest advantage when she lapses into the melting mood several times over in one day. Some tears are, of course, excusable, and one honest, unpremeditated outburst at the moment when the newly-wedded wife leaves the home where she has been happy is but a proof of good-heartedness which the bridegroom should note as a glad augury, seeing that cold-hearted girls do not, as a rule, make warmly-attached wives. On the whole, however, let a wedding be mirthful without levity; and, as it is the bridegroom who strikes the key-note of the prevailing sentiment at a wedding, let him clothe his features in serenity. By doing so he may obtain condonation for the mistakes which men in his plight are liable to commit; such as forgetting the ring, putting a hotel bill instead of a twenty-five dollar note on the parson's book by way of fee, or answering, absently, "I suppose so," when the critical question, "Wilt thou take this woman," etc., is propounded to him. Beside, a lively bridegroom makes a gay marriage feast. When the bride's health is proposed the bridegroom is not called upon to make a facetious oration like the jolly dog who returns thanks for the bridesmaids; but he may at least so deliver himself as to reassure his new family as to his having no propensity toward prosing. For the rest, let it be remembered that the ordeal of a wedding is quite as trying to a man as it is to a woman. From the morning when he awakes and begins to wonder whether his new boots will allow him to walk with agility, down to the moment when he drives off with his wife, followed by a volley of old shoes and rice, his uppermost feeling is that the ceremonies of this life are only tolerable to those who are accustomed to them; and that a man must be undergoing his third or fourth wedding before he can quite fall in with the ways and humors of the thing.—*Home Journal.*

How Big is Man?

Somehow when a man's mind becomes really enlarged, say like that of Baron Humboldt, and he is able to place in focus more and more of the cosmos of which he forms a part, the things he at the outset of his life regards as the largest get smaller and smaller, till at last that first immense and overwhelmingly important thing, himself, becomes so insignificant that it is only through a process of mental microscopy he can discern his little identity among the animalcules that float, swim, or wiggle across the field of view. How big is a man, anyway? Well, he is smaller than an elephant, and an elephant is smaller than a mountain, and a mountain is smaller than the world, and the world is a mustard-seed compared with the sun, and the sun itself is a mere mote in the dust cloud of spheres that stretches out through the universe beyond the reach of thought. Suppose we could make an exact model of the earth eighty feet in diameter. Eighty feet in diameter would be a pretty large ball as balls go on the face of this planet. Assume, for the sake of easy calculation, the diameter of the earth to be exactly 8,000 miles, and let us proceed to build our model to scale. A mountain five miles high should represent on our model 5-80,000th of 80 feet or 6-10 of an inch. An elephant built in proportion should be 1-4,400th of an inch in heighth, and an average man 7-52,800th of an inch tall. An army of 26,400 such men standing shoulder to shoulder in single straight rank would require their general to gallop over a space of one inch to pass them all under review. With a small horse of proportionate size, ridden at a brisk gallop, he could accomplish this distance in about an hour. Viewed in this way a man is a mere mite crawling over the face of the globe, yet he has had the arrogance to think the universe was formed for him more than for other insects, and that the Ruling Intelligence had him pre-eminently in view in bringing order out of chaos.—*Scientific News.*

ACCIDENT TICKETS.—It is the habit in Scotland, as in America, to sell insurance tickets with railroad tickets when the traveler desires them. The cost of these insurance tickets, good for one day, is but a penny, and the company agrees to pay a certain sum in case of death within the twenty-four hours, or a certain sum weekly in case of injury. It is rather remarkable that there should not be a single insured person on that fated Dundee train, but so the insurance companies assert. This brings up a suggestion of improvement in the method of giving tickets for this purpose. There should be some method by which the friends of the deceased could find out whether or not he had been insured. Almost every one on the train that went into the Tay might have been insured, yet there is no way of finding it out. Many of the bodies have been swept out to sea, and if they are ever found it is doubtful whether an insurance ticket on their persons would be decipherable.—*Detroit Press.*

OUTDONE BY A BOY.—A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works as an errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to him:

"You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied.

But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from swearing!" said the little fellow.

There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

New York City tax-payers have to pay $762,413.90 for the support of the public schools of the State, and $3,805,147.25 for the instruction of 261,161 children, for school buildings, heating, etc., in the city. This is "hefty" taxation, and every child of pupil age in the city ought to get the benefit of it, but last year 20,000 of the children of pupil age never entered the schools.—*Louisville Journal.*

Women are the poetry of the world in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven. Clear, light-giving, harmonious, they are the terrestrial planets that rule the destinies of mankind.

Austrian Women.

A gentleman who gives in a late English magazine a series of hints as to a residence on the Continent, says in reference to gormandizing in Austria: "Though I suppose that few persons suffer as I do at a German *table d'hote* or family dinner or supper—for to me such appetites are frightful—still I would counsel no man to sup with his, in every other particular perhaps, gentle love, should he have one of this good country; and if he has not, I may tell him that nowhere in Christendom will he find it easier to select one than in Austria—one who will give far less trouble and uneasiness, if he can only forget or forgive her eating 'a wee bit too much,' than any fair native of other countries, always regulating her fondness, and, I verily believe, her fidelity also, by his; which I maintain is just as much as we lords of the creation, not being Turks, have any just right to demand or expect.

I have not the presumption to imagine that I could sketch the character of the female population of Germany. All I can tell you upon that subject is, that the women of Austria appear to me to be the most gentle and artless, and the least capricious, that it has been my fortune to meet with anywhere. And although many travelers have pretty broadly insinuated that they cannot boast of much fidelity, and I cannot pretend to personal experience of it, yet I am inclined to believe that consistency in the sex—always under the before-mentioned condition of reciprocity—is quite as common in Germany as in any other country, for there is such frequent display of it in the practice of betrothals—a custom very conceivably dangerous, and often attended with consequences irregular and bad enough, it must be admitted, but very seldom by the final base abandonment of the frailer party which so often takes place in other countries after too intimate *liaisons*. I have even known several instances amongst the lower classes, in which the girl has borne one or two children to her *fiancee*, and remained in service without much, perhaps scarcely any, loss of character, until some trifling savings on her part, or some improvement of circumstances upon his, enabled them to form a modest *menage* and marry. Numbers of wet nurses consist of young women so situated. In the class a little removed from the peasant, some accidents of this nature now and then occur, as might be expected, though very rarely; but I never heard of such a case which was not followed by an equally faithful conclusion. Now, though at the first view the greater merit of this fidelity appears to be on the side of the male, reflection has satisfied me that, if he were not thoroughly persuaded of the lady's affection, he would not, for any consideration, thus rivet his shackles."

Put Him on File.

"Deadwood," said the stranger, putting down his half-eaten slice of lemon pie and taking a long pull at the milk, "I went there when the first rush was made for the hills. Rather a rough crowd the first lot you bet; more wholesome now. When I got there I was dead-broke—didn't have a dollar, didn't have a revolver, which a man'll often need out there worse 'in a meal's vittles. I was prob'ly the only man in the hills who didn't carry a firearm, and I was some lonesome, I tell you. The only weapon I hed—I'm a blacksmith—was a rasp, a heavy file you know, 'bout eighteen inches long, which I carried down my back, the handle in easy reach just below my coat collar. Understand? Like the Arkansaw man carries his bowie knife. I'm not exactly a temperance man. I just don't drink an' don't meddle with any other man's drinkin'—that's all. One day—I hedn't been in Deadwood more'n a week—I was sittin' in a s'loon—only place a man kin set to see any society—when a feller come in, a reg'lar bustler with his can full and a quart over. Hed a revolver on each side of his belt an' looked vicious. Nothin' mean about him, though. Askt me to drink. 'Not any, thank you, sez I.' 'Not drink with me! Me! Bill Feathergill! When I ask a tenderfoot to drink I expect him to prance right up an' no monkeyin'! You h-e-a-r me!'

"Well, when his hand went down for his revolver, I whipped out my old file quicke'n fire'ud scorch a feather an' swiped him right across the face. When he fell I thought I'd killed him, an' the s'loon fillin' up with bummers I sorter skinned out, not knowin' what might happen. Purty soon a chap in a red shirt came up to me. Sez he, 'You the man as ke-arved Bill Feathergill? 'Cos, ef so be as you are, ef you don't want ev'ry man in the hills to climb you, don't you try to hide yourself—tke boys is askin' fur you now.'

It struck me that my friend had the idee, so I waltzed back and went up and down before the s'loon for nigh three hours. I'd found out Bill wasn't dead an' was bad medicine, but it wouldn't do to let down. Purty soon I see my man a-headin' for me. His face had been patched up till it looked like the closing out display of a retail dry goods store. There was so little countenance exposed that I couldn't guess what he was a-aimin' at, so I brought my hand back of my collar an' grabbed my file.

"'Hold on there, there; hold on,' sez he, 'gimme y'r hand, I'm friendly, I've got nothing agin you, not a thing, but—you'll pardon my curiosity—what sort of a d——d weepon was that, stranger?'"—*Hartford Courant.*

The Rochester *Democrat* sighs for the good old-fashioned days when paper caps were adorned with the appropriate letters "Dunce." But bless his innocent heart! he couldn't wear it a hundredth part of the time. The woods are full of 'em.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.—Take of lard nine ounces, oil of almonds three and a half ounces, white wax one and a half ounce, camphor, powdered, one and a half ounce. Mix and apply to the chilblain.

LAVENDER WATER.—Take oil of lavender eight ounces, essence of bergamot one and a half ounce, essence of musk four ounces, alcohol two gallons and mix well.

COLD CREAM.—Take oil of almonds two ounces, spermaceti half an ounce, white wax one drachm. Melt together and while cooling add two ounces of rose water stirring it until cold.

Then comes reaction; this cold gray hour of moral indignation; the breaking of a new day.—JET.

The Little Family Foxes.

One of the most malignant of the family foxes is discourtesy, and he creeps into households where one would not suppose it possible for him to find even momentary hospitality. People who are ordinarily polite, well-bred and genial, are sometimes guilty of rudeness in manner and speech and action at home, of which they would be ashamed in society. Parents are hasty or fretful in their way of addressing or reproving children, and children forget the respect and honor due to parents. A great deal of unhappiness overclouds homes which might be bright as the morning, but for this wretched habit of brusqueness and incivility which fastens on some unfortunate victims like a second nature. It has its different phases, to be sure. When papa indulges in it, the family are apt to say that he is tired. If it is mamma who is irritable and peevish, it is intimated that she is nervous. Like the lady in a charming little magazine-story, it is benevolently supposed that she may have "neural" on the top of her head! When aunt Kitty or sister Sophy are short and snappish, it is excused because they were up late last night at a party, and it is only little Floy or small Tom who is sent to bed in disgrace for answering impertinently and frowning blackly. A little leaven leaveneth the whole family lump, and it is curious to observe how rapidly and certainly this evil infection spreads. "Quiet people have quiet children," said a plain woman to me the other day, and she was right. Persons who are invariably polite to each other in the presence of their sons and daughters, do not often have to check the latter in a thoughtless or improper manner of speaking, for courtesy as well as its opposite, is atmospheric and educational. It is worth while, if the fox we are thinking of has intruded into our vineyard and begun his work of spoiling our tender grapes of good-will, of gentleness, and of daily cheer, to think how best to banish him. There are three magic P's, which have never failed when properly used, to utterly rout and destroy the subtle foe. Their names are patience, perseverance and prayer. If you feel that your family has fallen into the custom of being cross and unmannerly, pray first to have your own heart and temper sweetened, then meet angularity and crookedness with invincible patience, and be not discouraged in setting a good example.—MRS. SANGSTER in *Christian at Work.*

TO FRY FRESH FISH, so as not to absorb the fat, or destroy the delicate flavor of the fish, is quite a desideratum. A lady who has attended Miss Corson's practical Cooking Lectures, contributes the following to the *American Agriculturist*—derived partly from Miss C's advice, and partly from her own experience. Small fish are to be fried whole; large fish have the fleshy portions cut off with a very sharp knife, and divided into strips (fillets) of a convenient size for serving. When cleaned and ready for cooking, wipe dry, and roll them in powdered cracker or bread crumbs. (Cracker, ready pulverized, is now sold at most grocery stores, under the name of "cracker dust.") Dip the fish, or pieces, in well beaten egg, and again roll them in the cracker dust or crumbs, removing any lumps so as to leave the surface smooth. Have the fat hot, and drop in the pieces, watching them carefully until they cook to a golden brown; then lift from the fat and lay upon thick paper to absorb the fat. Fillets of fish with the bones in may be treated in the same way. By this method the fish are well flavored and much more digestible for weak stomachs. Fish are nourishing, and not only supply good food for the muscles, but also furnish good brain material.

BROILED OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Use a double gridiron made of wire, and cook over a perfectly clear fire; grease the gridiron well with the best of table butter; spread the oysters on one-half of the gridiron and carefully fold the other half of the gridiron down on them; place them over a clear fire and broil; do this as quickly as possible, first on one side and then on the other; during the cooking turn the oysters in this way once, and only once; be very careful not to let them burn or become overdone; have ready some of the freshest and sweetest table butter, already melted; on this butter have a little salt and cayenne pepper; also, some of the juice of a lemon; have ready, also, the toast, slightly moistened in rich cream and well buttered with the choicest of butter; have the toast cut in small slices, not only half, but quarter slices; on these deposit the oysters, with a little of the melted butter on each; garnish tastefully with the best of olives and some of the greenest sprigs of fresh parsley; serve very, very hot.

YANKEE GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of ginger, mix thoroughly together; one teaspoonful of soda in one cup of boiling water, let it cool a few minutes, then add to the molasses, and stir in lightly three cups of flour. Try it.

CREAM PIE.—Three well beaten eggs, one cup of white sugar, one and one-half cups of sifted flour, one-third teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and bake in two pie tins. When cold split and spread the cream between.

Cream for Pie:—One pint of new milk, put two-thirds on to boil, to the remainder of the milk add two beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little salt, mix well together and pour into the boiling milk, stirring rapidly until thoroughly cooked. When cold flavor with lemon.

COOKIES.—One and one-half cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, a scant half cup of sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg, flour enough to roll, cut in rounds, and bake quickly.

MOCK MINCE PIES.—One cup of cracker crumbs, one cup of sugar, three-fourths cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one-fourth cup of boiled cider, mix together, then add one cup of warm water, pepper, spices of all kinds, raisins and citron. Will make two pies and are very nice.

Oysters and clams, and meat croquettes, (balls or cakes) are best fried as described for fish. The egg and cracker or crumbs retain their flavor, and keep out the frying fat. Placing on brown paper to remove the surplus fat is an important part of the process.

Dying is as natural as living.

Hawkeye Editorial Dots.

The czar appears to be the only man that doesn't make jokes about it.

The Russian Fourth of July threatens to last about all the year, if the czar holds out so long as that.

Mark Twain, it is reported, wants to go to congress. Then why doesn't he go? He has money enough.

What is all this fuss about the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter? We thought Pope relieved him, long ago.

At the city election in Augusta, Me., the Republicans elected Peleg O. Vicke mayor. Vicketery Vicketery!

Hon. John Cuthbert, of Mobile, is ninety-one years old, and he still practices law, although he is old enough to know better.

Poor Arnold! he didn't live long enough to be reinstated with full rank and back pay. He was born too early and died too soon.

Tennyson thinks five hours' writing is a good day's work. Ha; it's easy enough to see that man got his education on an evening paper.

Victor Hugo drinks coffee continually, and "stands up while writing." Ah, ha? Well, we know what ails him. Somebody has kicked him.

It is said that Tennyson has made wise investments and is now worth a million dollars. No wonder he writes so much poor poetry. He can afford it.

The leading Methodist church in Toronto dismissed the choir because it had been singing "Pinafore." Only "dismissed" them. Why didn't they kill 'em?

The Nihilists are probably so called because whenever they go a gunning for a monarch, they get nothing. At least they only get hanged, and that isn't what they want.

Postmaster Hilton has been postmaster at a town in Maine since 1830. He is now eighty-one years old, and his eyes are so weak it is all he can do to read the postal cards in the mail.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, who continues the management of her late husband's publications, is said to be "beautiful, and an original thinker." Hah! then why doesn't she think up something for—oh, well, if "bayonets think," why shouldn't scissors?

It has been suggested as a remedy for the paper corner, that the editors should own the paper mills. Yes, that would fix it certainly; but then if the editor owned a paper mill, he'd see the country in Halifax before he'd be bothered with a newspaper.

A lecturer recently stated that "the great empires of antiquity, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, are gone." There, that's just our luck! We were going over after them next week, and now somebody else has got them. Circumstantial evidence and our own opinions point strongly to Mrs. Gaines.

"No more at Panama than at the Suez canal, will the preponderating influence of another power be allowed to lay hands on England," shrieks the London *Standard*. Hush, wrathful Jingo, hush! this isn't Zululand. Don't you remember, you were over here about sixty years ago? And there were so many hands laid on you that you went back under the impression that this country was a three-ply octopus.

Grant has now the grandest opportunity of his life to make his popularity eternal with a grateful and loving people; a grand opportunity for a sublime act. The sublime act consists simply in refusing to be a presidential candidate. This is the opinion of some of the greatest statesmen and thinkers of the age. Among other men of eminence and prominence who hold this opinion, may be mentioned these thoughtful and disinterested statesmen, John Sherman, Mr. Washburne, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Blaine, and others. It is odd that Grant can't see it as plainly as they do.

THE WRATH OF ACHILLES.—"Achilles," said the crafty Ulysses, "why is 'Lent' like 'Pinafore?'"

Achilles, who was cross about something, as usual, said he didn't see why, unless it was because forty days of it was enough to last people a year.

"Well, that is pretty good," said Ulysses, "but that isn't exactly it. It's because it's barred in good society."

"Barred?" asked Achilles in wonder.

"Yes, barred," replied Ulysses.

"But Lent is over."

"Ah, that's where you're fooled. Everything that's lent must be borrowed."

And then Achilles was so mad he went into his tent and sulked for a week.

Hawkeye Glances.

"Quail on toast," was what he ordered. "Quail on trust," was what the inn-keeper called it some months afterward.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that a man who bolts down his food ought to be able to keep it on his stomach.

That is an Indian nearing feet that I don't like, as the man said who was pursued by the redskins.—Boston Transcript.

The Boston *Transcript* says that spring overcoats take their name from their propensity to spring open to display their gorgeous lining.

The piano men have struck, and Puck anxiously awaits reports from the cornet manufacturers.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald* says that Sunday is getting to be a day of arrest in this country.

The medicine man of the Philadelphia *Chronicle* says that a good physician carries his skill in his heals.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* calls Dr. Thomas, of that city, the pulpit-thinker.

The New York *Commercial* says that the Puritans did not drink Plymouth rock and rye.

The *Inter-Ocean* keeps two shot-guns with which to shoot poets.

A new disease is called the arithmetical jim-jams.

A gentleman asked his Sunday-school, "With what remarkable weapon did Samson slay a number of Philistines?" For a while there was no answer, and the clergyman, to assist the children a little, commenced tapping his jaw with the tip of his finger, at the same time saying, "What's this? what's this?" Quick as thought, a little fellow innocently replied, "The jaw-bone of an ass, sir."

He who would stop every man's mouth must have a great deal of meal.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
no1w WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
se1w C. D. MORIN.

FALL AND WINTER
TRADE,
1879, 1880,
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
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Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,
HEADERS,

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and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
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REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
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First-Class Work a Specialty.
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$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

1879. 1880.
Having just received a new and select Assortment of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware,
—AND A—
Full Line of Goods
Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
—THE—
Lowest Prices
—AND THE—
BEST LINE OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS
CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT
A. HAINES',
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. A. HAINES.
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FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market

Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Messmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
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To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard.....50 cts
Patterns with white warp per yard.....45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard.....40 cts
For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McCANNA.

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$1500 TO $6000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, jy3dw

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL:
Thursday, April 8th, 1880.

THE DRAINAGE BILL.

From Assemblyman Hershey we have received a copy of the substitute for Assembly Bill No. 334 entitled "An Act to Promote Drainage," which passed the Assembly on Wednesday last by a vote of 44 to 35. The ill provides that the Governor, Surveyor-General and State Engineer shall be ex-officio members of and constitute a Board of Drainage Commissioners to divide the State into several drainage districts. The State Engineer shall submit to said Board a report or reports containing the results of his investigations as to drainage, having in view the control of debris from mining and other operations, the improvement and rectifying of rivers, channels, and the erection of embankments, etc., necessary for the protection of lands, towns or cities from inundations and provide for drainage districts. The Board shall then proceed to consider the same, and may adopt, amend or reject such report. If adopted the districts will then be numbered in the order in which they are formed and be duly filed and recorded with the Recorder of each county embraced, or in part embraced. The Governor shall appoint three persons residents of the District, to Constitute a Board of Directors for the district so formed, and unless removed for cause by the Governor, shall hold office for four years, and shall give bonds each in the sum of $25,000. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and have an office in the District. The Secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Directors. The Board must report their proceedings on or before the first of January each year to the Governor, who shall transmit the same to the Legislature. The State Engineer shall submit to the Board of Directors of the district, plans, specifications and estimates of the cost of work necessary in the district. After the adoption of the plans and specifications of the work to be done, the Board shall advertise for the lowest bidder to do the work, and no contractor can employ Chinese to do the work, and no material used in the construction of such work shall be purchased from any manufacturer who either directly or indirectly employs any Chinese or Mongolian labor. The Board of Directors may condemn the right of way for any necessary work, may purchase or condemn material necessary for the work, may improve any works already constructed, and may condemn such lands as may be by them deemed necessary for reservoirs for retaining debris from the mines, provided that they do not have the right or power to purchase or condemn any levee or levees. The cost of all such work, embracing all contracts, purchases or condemnations of property authorized under the Act, and all proper salaries and incidental expenses shall be paid out of the "Construction Fund" of the drainage district for which such works may be constructed. To provide funds to pay the construction of the systems of work contemplated by the Act and all expenses connected therewith, the Assessors of the several counties embraced in whole or in part in any drainage district, shall be ex-officio Assessors of the district for the portion of said district included in their respective counties, and each Assessor shall annually assess and make a duplicate assessment book of all property in that portion of the county, of which he is Assessor, embraced within such drainage district. The Assessment book is then placed in charge of the Board of Directors, who shall act as any other Board of Equalization. The Board shall then levy a tax upon all the property in the District, not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent on the value of said property. Nothing in the Act shall be construed in such a manner as to invalidate the indebtedness of any reclamation or levee district, or any assessment levied therein, or to affect in any manner whatever the laws in force in relation to reclamation and levee districts. These are the prominent provisions of the Bill and will give the reader a general idea of its purport.

WHY CHINAMEN NEVER NATURALIZE.

The penal Code of China contains a provision which is correctly translated as follows:

All persons renouncing their country and allegiance, or devising the means thereof, shall be beheaded, and in the punishment of this offense no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories. The property of all such criminals shall be confiscated and their wives and children distributed as slaves to the great officers of State. * * * The parents, grandparents, brothers and grandchildren of such criminals, whether habitually living with them under the same roof or not, shall be perpetually banished to the distance of 2000 leagues. All those who purposely conceal or connive at this crime shall be strangled. Those who inform against criminals of this class shall be rewarded with the whole of their property. * * * If the crime is contrived but not executed, the principals are to be strangled and the accessories punished with blows and banishment.

This provision, which has only lately become known, explains why John has no particular desire to naturalize, cut off his queue and become a real "Melican man." The lawmaker who devised it conferred a more incalculable blessing on California than any Caucasian in the State has ever done or ever will do. John may Christianize (four or five centuries hence), but he will be in no haste to naturalize while that section of the Penal Code of his native land remains unchanged.

If all who voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876 would vote for him in 1880, the Brooklyn *Eagle* truthfully asserts, he would certainly be elected. Almost any Democrat can answer this question to a certain extent, in this way: Are there among your acquaintances citizens who voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876 who will not vote for him next Fall? If the accumulated experience secured by this test should be adverse to Mr. Tilden's candidacy, there is no use in nominating him. The Democratic party wants to elect the next President, and to defeat a party which would even harbor the idea of giving any man a permanent tenure of the office of President.

We have received a pamphlet on "the Civil Record of Major-General Winfred S. Hancock," during his administration in Louisiana and Texas. We are fully convinced that Hancock has a clear record and would be well received for any position to which he may aspire; but Samuel J. Tilden, who recieved a majority of votes cast at the last Presidential election, is our choice for President, first last and all the time.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

Railroad Litigation.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, on Saturday signed decrees terminating the lease and receivership and restoring its road to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company; also turning over the entire line, which has been in dispute with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company for the last two years, between Canyon City and Leadville, to the Denver and Rio Grande Company and dismissing all the suits. This is an end of a long and severe legal warfare, involving the well known struggle for the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas and the contest of last summer for possession of the old Rio Grande road. The line to Leadville will now be completed in two or three months. The compromise thus perfected is based upon a treaty of peace for ten years between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Union and Kansas Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Companies, and all their subsidiary companies.

Telegraphic Contest Ended.

WHEELING (W. Va.), March 24.—The Western Union contest with the American Union terminated to-day in favor of the former, the injunction restraining the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Companies from interfering with the wires and poles having been dissolved this morning, and the Court refused to suspend the decision for appeal. This leaves the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union in full possession of their wires.

Chinese Trade and Agitation.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A *Herald* special says: That the English should be ready to help us out of China is natural, but that we should shut ourselves out at the bidding of Denis Kearney is preposterous. It begins to be seen here by Congressmen that the Chinese question cannot be settled on the San Francisco sand lot, but that the industrious farmers and miners of California and the cotton spinners of the East and South will have something to say about it before they suffer themselves to be shut out from important and growing markets.

Another Victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—George Mitchell, a painter, was arrested last night at his place of business on a charge of insanity preferred by his employer. He had become insane over the fifteen puzzle, and covered the floor and walls with figures in attempts to solve it.

Edison's Latest.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *Herald* has a glowing account of the success Edison is achieving with his process of separating gold from "tailings" of mines by electricity. It declares that he has invented a method by which he can extract a greater amount of gold from the rejected residuum of auriferous quartz or sand than is obtained by the present processes from the virgin rocks delivered fresh from the crushing mills.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Yesterday at half-past 4 o'clock P. M. the Southern Pacific Railroad reached a point just 1,000 miles from San Francisco to Galveston, or at the half-way stake between the two cities, as Galveston, via the railroad survey, is precisely 2,000 miles from San Francisco to a fraction.

Remarkable Week's Business.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Clearing-house exchanges for the last week are the more remarkable because they represent the transactions of only five full days of business in this and other cities where Good Friday was observed as a holiday by the Stock and other Exchanges, and yet, in comparison with a week of uninterrupted traffic last year, shows a remarkable increase. San Francisco alone reports a loss, and that only 6.6 per cent. All other towns have gained. At first this was thought to have been done because China had insulted Russia. Now it is discovered to be due to the fact that there is to be an election this year. The President had to remove Mr. Seward in order to insure the success of his party at the polls. Great man, the British journalist.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Trouble.

VIRGINIA, April 1.—The trouble between the Mechanic's Union and the railroad has not yet interfered with trains, further than to reduce one double-header train to a single header. The time is not yet up in which some of the engineers have been given to join the Union or quit running. The excitement here is gaining ground, and people are waiting to see what the Union will do. President Mackay of the Union says the decrees of the Union will be enforced. Counsel for the railroad say that whenever an engineer is interfered with by the Union men, the trains will be stopped and housed in Carson, and Storey county will be sued for damages. If all the engineers are stopped, no trains with supplies for the mines will be run up and no ore down to Carson river.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt for March of $14,719,397. Cash in Treasury, $201,106,983; gold certificates, $8,885,500; silver certificates, $11,289,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, $8,849,000; refunding certificates, $1,830,450; legal tenders outstanding, $340,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,625,297.

Strike Ended.

CLINTON (Mass.), April 1.—The strike at the Lancaster gingham mills has ended by the operatives returning to work at the terms offered by the corporation March 1st, the day of the strike.

Troops Ordered to New Mexico.

TUCSON, April 2.—Captain Madden, with Company C, Sixth Cavalry, has been ordered to New Mexico, to assist in the protection of the settlers in that section.

Favorable Answers.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—Russia has received favorable answers from the Powers to the circular proposing a limitation of the right of asylum in Germany.

Distress in Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—Terrible distress prevails in Asia Minor. Cattle, sheep and goats are being carried off in large numbers by disease, and the country between Angora and Ismed is becoming a desert.

A Fight Near the Border.

SAN DIEGO, April 3.—The *News* of to-morrow morning will give the particulars of a reported battle between the Mexican Government troops and the revolutionists under Marquez in Lower California, at a place called Comandre, north of Lopez and Muige, in which fifty are said to have been killed, including the officer in command of the forces of Marquez. General Marquez is still at Fia Juana, near the California State line.

Beheaded on the Scaffold.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Stone, the wife-murderer, was hanged yesterday. When the trap was sprung the body fell to the ground and it was supposed the man's neck had slipped through the noose, but in an instant the head, which had been entirely severed from the body, dropped from the noose and fell about four feet from the body. Blood spurted from the trunk and spattered the beams of the gallows. In two minutes all muscular action had ceased. When the head was picked up by a physician the face appeared placid and lips moved as if about to say something.

Arica Bombarded.

LISBON, April 2.—Advice from Buenos Ayres of March 8th states that the Chilean ironclad Huascar is bombarding Arica three hours daily. A part of the town is burning. It is defended by 12,000 Peruvians, who have inflicted much injury on the Huascar.

Rumored Advance of Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—It is rumored that 1,500 Chinese troops have crossed the Eastern Russian frontier at Ususri, south of Aviora, and that 30,000 are concentrated on the Western frontier.

English Elections.

NEW YORK, April 2.—According to cable returns thus far received for the elections in 218 constituences in Great Britain, the Liberals have elected 206 members, the Conservatives 122 and the Home Rulers 12. The Liberals have gained 58 seats and lost 17, while the Home Rulers show a gain of 3 seats.

LONDON, April 2.—The total number of Liberal votes polled up to last evening was 720,000, and of Tory votes, 521,000. This is an increase in the Liberal vote over the last election of 154,000, and in the Tory vote of 55,000. Three more Liberal gains are reported in the election. HON. William E. Foster is re-elected from Bradford for Leeds. The following are elected: Right Honorable William E. Gladstone (Liberal), receiving 24,622 votes; John Barran, (Liberal), re-elected receiving 23,647 votes and W. Lewis Jackson, (Conservative, receiving 13,331 votes. This gives Leeds a Liberal gain of one.

Horrible Murder in Mendocino County.

MENDOCINO, April 4.—A brutish and deliberate murder perpetrated at 12:30 A.M. today, in Narrow Ridge, Mendocino county. Johanna Hammal and her paramour, Frank Ollsen, were butchered by Neil Hammal, the husband of the woman, as they were asleep in bed. The weapon used was an ax. Both victims were almost instantly killed, two blows being given each, the ax penetrating deep into the brain of both man and woman. The murderer's little boy, who was also sleeping in the bed, gave the alarm, and Hammal was secured soon after and lodged in the Mendocino jail. He states that the intimacy had continued a year, and he felt obliged to do the act; but it was known that he was fully aware of the nature of the intimacy and had apparently acquiesced in it so far as to often share the same room with his wife and her friend. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of guilty of murder with criminal intent.

Anti-Third Termism.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—In reply to inquiries from different parts of the country as to what responses have been received by the National Anti-Third Term Committee of this city concerning the mass Convention called to meet here on the 6th of May, E. S. Foster, Secretary of that Committee, states that assurances of co-operation have been received from Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Arkansas and New York.

Russians and Persians.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch from Asterabad, Persia, says: The Russians have taken 5,000 camels from the Persian Turkomans. A large number of Russian troops have arrived at Tchikislar.

The English Elections.

LONDON, April 4.—Seven more Liberal gains and one Conservative gain are reported. Up to the present time the Liberals have secured 235 seats, Conservatives 137, Home Rulers 16.

Reports Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The reports of the invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese are confirmed.

Step Toward Impeaching Kalloch.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Board of Supervisors to-night adopted a resolution that the peace of the city had been seriously imperiled by the alleged incendiary speeches of Mayor Kalloch, and authorized the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter and report. It is said that this is the first step toward impeaching the Mayor.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Letter Carrying.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The published statement that the Postmaster-General has made up his mind to approve the report of the Department officials adverse to Wells, Fargo & Co. is untrue. He will not take up the case until the expiration of the time accorded for further arguments (namely, until May 1st), and nothing has developed to change the situation heretofore recorded. The best informed members of the Pacific Coast delegation, after conversing with Judge Key, are of the opinion that the express company's letter carrying business will not be interfered with.

A Washington View.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The *Post* to-day says: "Having suppressed Kearneyism, the people of San Francisco may reasonably hope for a revival of industry in their city. This pestilential gang have done more than all other causes combined to depress business in the metropolis of the Pacific Slope. If Kalloch could be sloughed off, another step in the direction of reform would be recorded.

The Chinese Ministry.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—During to-day's executive session, Angell's nomination as Minister to China was reported back from the Senate Committee on foreign Relations, and placed on the calendar with a recommendation for confirmation. The nomination of Swift and Trescott as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with China are still in the hands of the committee, awaiting consideration.

Open War Declared.

CORK, April 5.—Parnell has declared open war against William Shaw, the Home Rule leader, by nominating Kettle, of the Land League against Shaw and Coldhurst for County Cork. Parnell was accompanied to the Sheriff's office, where the nomination took place, by a cheering mob.

THE last issue of the *Mail* came out squarely against Grant's nomination for President by saying:

"We think, and have so said, that we want no soldier, and especially no third term soldier, for our next President, but an able civilian and statesman."

That is plain and easy to be understood. Now please enlighten the anxious public as to which side the *Mail* took, or claims it took, on the Constitution question, as they have not been able to determine for themselves, and doubtless their aching heads and throbbing hearts will be thereby relieved.

AT the sand lot, Sunday last, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the recent defeat of the W. P. C. taught them to live up to their former pledge not to affiliate with either the Democratic or Republican parties. The difference in the color of the ballot paper and the placing of persons at the polls to spy upon voters was denounced as a fraud and a swindle and a violation of the secrecy of the ballot. Kearney was not present, being still confined to his bed, though his condition is much improved.

THE last report is that the projected Commission to negotiate a Treaty with China, at Pekin, will be instructed by the Administration to procure a restriction of Chinese immigration. Unfortunately no dependence can be placed in the Administration.

EDISON claims that he has invented methods by which he can extract a greater amount of gold from the rejected residuum of auriferous quartz than is obtained by the present processess from the virgin rocks.

WE regret to learn that Senator Wendell, of Solane County, is lying dangerously sick from typhoid fever, at his home in Suisun, and will not be able to return to Sacramento this session.

A HEAVY drainage of gold to Europe is expected. John Sherman's financial policy is likely yet to prove most depleting to American interests and profitable mostly to England.

The Latest Republican Ticket:
For President,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice-President,
FREDERICK D. GRANT.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]

SACRAMENTO, April 4th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Debris Bill was received by the Senate from the Assembly on the second of April and its reference elicited some discussion, which indicated how some of the members felt about it. The Chair referred the bill to the Committee on

IRRIGATION AND DRAINING.

Mr. Glascock moved to refer it to the Committee on Swamp Lands—the bill taxed the swamp lands. Mr. Johnston favored this reference, stating that it taxed the swamp and overflowed lands $4,000,000. If the whole of the swamp lands of the State were to be taxed at three dollars per acre, as the bill proposes, it would be a large amount; but it only refers to the swamp lands within the districts.

The reference was finally made to the Drainage Committee, but the matter of reference indicated a warm fight against the bill, and renders its passage very doubtful. I do not believe this bill in its present shape will pass the Senate, and if materially amended it will be defeated and we will have no action on the subject. If a warm rain sets in and continues a few days in the mountains, the necessity of action may become very manifest to the Senate yet before adjournment.

SUNDAY MEETING.

Mr. Johnson gave notice that the Irrigation, Water Rights and Drainage Committee would meet on Sunday at the Capital, at 10 o'clock A.M., to consider the Debris and other bills pertaining thereto, and asked all who were interested to attend.

INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill in regard to insurance companies. It is to make the companies pay what they agree to in their policies and what they recover a percentage on. He took the ground that the bill was in the interest of the poor man. Mr. Sears, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, was against the bill as having a tendency to encourage incendiarism and force a rise in policies. The enacting clause was stricken out by 17 to 15.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Assembly's joint resolution to adjourn on the 13th inst., will undoubtedly pass the Senate. So that will be the day the first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution will expire.

NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED.

In a conversation with Gov. Perkins Thursday evening, he informed me that only about sixty bills had yet reached him. This is a very small amount of bills to have been passed in 90 days.

By Mr. Harlan, an act to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances was passed by the Senate by a vote of 28 to 4.

The act to enable Supervisors to employ deputies in certain cases, introduced by Mr. Bruner, was finally passed by the Senate. An act to provide for the erection of buildings and improvements for the deaf, dumb and blind passed the Senate. I referred to this bill in a former letter.

BRANCH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This bill appropriates $50,000 to build a school at Los Angeles. It passed by a vote of 25 to 9, but has yet to go to the Assembly. Mr. West has made a strong fight for it.

Final passage of Assembly Bill regulating the meeting and compensation of the Legislature, introduced by Mr. Fox, passed the Senate.

Assembly bill No. 146, concerning the selection and sale of University lands was passed by a vote of 31 to 0.

MR. ZUCK'S LAND BILL.

This was an Act to Prevent the Accumulation of Large Landed Estates. It prevented the acquisition of more than 1,280 acres (the way it was amended) but the Senate refused it passage by a vote of 15 ayes to 20 noes.

Bills allowing

THE STATE TO BE SUED

Elicited a warm discussion. It was up for engrossment. Mr. Sampson had introduced the bill to allow D. M. Kenfield to sue the State of California. Johnson favored it. Sears opposed it and moved to strike out enacting clause. Enos, Cheney and Davis opposed this motion. Pardee, Nye, Rowell and Kane wanted it struck out. The motion to strike out was lost, and the vote on engrossment stood 17 to 17. President Mansfield voted aye and this bill was ordered to engrossment. If the bill had been general it might be constitutional and might be a constitutional arrangement.

THE FOREIGN INSURANCE

Bill was ordered engrossed. This bill requires the companies to pay up to the State Treasurer $100,000.

NORMAL SCHOOL IN ASSEMBLY.

The bill in the Assembly appropriating $180,000 was amended on motion of Mr. Green, giving $50,000 to Los Angeles and the rest to San Jose. The bill passed to third reading by a vote of 47 to 23.

INDEX.

THERE has at different times been dissensions raised over the result of elections in this State arising from the kind of ballot paper used, owing to the impossibility to secure paper of uniform color or tint. The Secretary of State proposes to obviate this difficulty by furnishing all the ballot paper himself, thus preventing private dealers from trafficking in the article, as the color of the paper to be used will not be known to the public until the time of election arrives. We cannot see why the difficulty could not be more easily and satisfactorily overcome by using pure white paper, and dispensing with the tinted article altogether. The color is wholly optional with the Secretary, and we fail to see why white would not be preferable to any other.

MARIN county is greatly excited over the mysterious disappearance of C. P. Severance, collector for S. R. Throckmorton, who owns an extensive ranch near Saucelito. It is thought probable that he has been murdered, and a Chinaman and a Portuguese have been arrested on suspicion.

The English Elections.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It is estimated that the new House of Commons will consist of 317 Liberals, 271 Conservatives and 63 Home Rulers. The Liberals will thus have a majority of 46 over the Conservatives, or of over 109 with the Home Rulers; but the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined will outnumber the Liberals by 17.

Davisville School Report.

Following is a list of pupils attending the first and second grades of Davisville public school, with the average percentage for scholarship and deportment respectively, for the month ending March 26th, 1880: Oscar Duke 88, Paul Maddox 77, Mary Drummond 94, Carrie Hamel 97, Nellie Slayback 88, Dollie Melvin 71, Sallie Philliber 87, Ella Pearce 84, Grant Marden 71, Elida Odea 99, Katie King 100, Lizzie Drummond 95, Lora Rowe 88, Luella Philliber 91, Bell Tufts 77, Eva Blakesley 88, Will Johnson 86, Edd. Hoag 89, Jerry Kenniff 71, Will Burnett 79, Fred Hamel 87, George Ellis 48, Earnest Maddox 78, Sam Reid 86 Charles Nethercott 64, Thursey Thompson 80, Mollie Saul 87, Clara Siebold 51, Amanda King 84, Laura Johnson 95, Theresa Driscoll 93, Maud Maddox 99, Etta Bullard 94, Nettie Rowe 92, Annie Webber 92, Mary Morgan 77, Mollie Brunson 85, Tom King 80, Peter Caulfield 92, Charles Scammon 83, Frank Coleman 65, Arthur Summers 91, John Winters 69, Rosa Summers 64, Jane Hartigan 67, Nellie Wristen 87, Annie Wristen 71.

GEORGE BANKS, Teacher.

Roll of Honor

For Cottonwood District for the month ending April 2nd, 1880: Kate Tutt 100, Nettie Scott 100, Lizzie Cole 100, Julian Corbin 98, Edmond Linderman 98, Henry Linderman 97, Edward Linderman 96, Newell Corbin 96, Hattie Tutt 94, Herman Scots 94, Mattie Dearing 90. Willie Dearing 90, Alice Grafton 90.

ANNIE ASQUITA, Teacher.

Roll of Honor

For March, of Langville School District: George Mefford 97, Emma Norton 97, Cora Parker 96, Rose Munger 96. Neither absent or tardy during the month—George Wolgamott, Johseph Wolgamott, George Mefford, Cora Parker, Effie Nash.

ESTELLA NASH, Teacher.

OPENING OF A NEW FIRM
AT THE WHITE HOUSE!

MESSRS. STANGE & HINK,

Connected with one of the Largest Importing Houses of San Francisco, have leased the well known Store of A. ALEXANDER, the popular "WHITE HOUSE," and

Will open the same by the 1st of May

WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Etc.,

Far Larger than Ever Brought Before to Woodland.

Receiving their Goods directly from the Eastern and European Markets, and buying with Ready Cash, STANCE & HINK buy Cheaper than any house on this Coast and will sell accordinly, as they want the WHITE HOUSE to remain

THE LEADING FIRM OF YOLO COUNTY.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE DONE STRICTLY ON THE ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.

ap7dw

A Philosophical View of Taxation.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Dear Sir:—I wish to offer a few items in your widely circulated paper upon the impropriety of our statesmen in taxing man or men. As the word man truly means a being of judgment, for the veritable Word says that "God made man in his own image," *i. e.* likeness to represent, and giving him control over all creation, which constituted him a possessor or owner of property—his wife and children excepted, as they are part of himself and not property (hence the faculties of man is Reason and not material substance. But understanding, taste and sound judgment render him entirely distinct from being property; consequently imposing a poll-tax on men is an unlawful usurpation. As we have unequivocal evidence by the Divine Law and from which the law of our Constitution emanated, to wit: that our Constitution is based on personal security, which we understand to be guarded from wrongs to produce national unity; then does it not violate the obligations of our State Legislators to subject our poor workingman to serfdom by unjust taxation, making us mere subjects to a usage without either authority or principle, to tax a man's mere existence, for breathing the air? What a prodigious idea to put the non-possessor and possessor on one scale and call it equal taxation. It is utterly preposterous, as the school boy knows that it requires means to use means.

Madison, April 4th, 1880. D. A.

Is It Unjust?

We to-day publish a communication in which the writer takes up the bludgeon against what he seems to consider the iniquitous imposition of poll tax on the propertyless individual. Had the writer directed his opposition against road tax instead of poll tax, his views would have been accepted in the light of reason and justice. But we do not believe there are many laboring men who feel that they are subjected to "unlawful usurpation," by exacting a poll tax, as that above all other sources of revenue contributes most directly to their benefit, and brings about the "personal security" which our correspondent thinks is jeopardized by this tax. Every individual should feel willing to contribute his pro rata in times when circumstances will permit for the maintenance of an institution to which he can look in the hour of extremity for care and protection. The poor man, and especially the non-possessor of property, should be the last to complain at complying with this trivial exactment. Road tax is quite another matter and is susceptible of vastly different consideration. The law is unjust, the system bad and should be remedied, but let the poll tax stand. If an individual is not willing to pay the small sum of two dollars yearly for the privilege of breathing the free air of America, and the gratification of knowing that his "personal security" is insured, then let him emigrate to some other country and become the serf of royalty, as he has no interests in this land to retain him, and his patriotism can be of little use to the Government.

Sport for Anglers.

As the close season for trout has expired and everybody is privileged to "go a fishing," we may expect our expert anglers and lovers of rural recreation soon to project trips to favorite mountain streams as a sort of respite from dull business monotony. There are many mountain streams within one or two days' travel which abound in fine trout, and every Spring entices many parties from this section. The California Fish Commissioners are doing much to propagate this favorite species of fish. Five thousand eastern trout have been placed in the Yuba this year; fifteen thousand in the Yosemite; five thousand in the Little Truckee and Independence Lake; six thousand in Feather River; and fourteen thousand in the Sierra Nevada mountain streams. They were placed in these brooks and streams for the reason that they thrive better in them than in the valley streams. Thirty-five thousand trout are now being distributed in the Coast Range streams. The season will last until November first.

The Californian

For April has reached our table and we are pleased to greet its smiling face. The number before us contains: Chapter IV of "Sand," by J. W. Gally; The story of Australia and New Zealand, by R. E. Dresmond; The Hermit of Treasure Peak, by Sam Davis; Pallas, by C. H. Phelps; Shepards and Sheep-herding, by Robt. Duncan Milne; At Auga Tibia, by Agnes M. Manning; Americanism in Literature, by Edgar Fawcet; The Ethics of Suicide; by Albert Williams; Our Ophidian Friend, by John Vance Cheney; Notable Autographs, by Pourquoi; Ruby, by J. H. S. Burgela; Arizona, by James Wyatt Oates; A Glimpse of the Unusual, by W. C. Morrow. The editorial department is well filled with interesting discussions on popular topics. Published by the A. Roman Publishing Company, at $3.00 a year.

County Officers.

A correspondent writes from Sacramento: Considerable interest is manifested in the terms of county officers. In many counties they were elected on the understanding that they should hold office twelve months. The disposition appears to be to extend the term to January 1883. Incumbents naturally feel considerable solicitude in regard to the matter and many of them have been induced to contribute to a fund to employ an attorney to further their interests. A Sacramento lawyer, not a member of either House, leads the forces of the extortionists, presumably because there is "nothin' in it."

The Cast of a Great Moral Drama.

In the great moral drama to be enacted by the Republican party in Chicago next June the dramatis personæ will be represented as follows:

Father.....Mr. J. D. Cameron.
Prodigal Son.....Mr. U. S. Grant.
Household.....Delegates to the Convention.
Fatted Calf.....Mr. James G. Blaine.

The grand climax to this unusually fine programme will be the killing of the fatted calf.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

ANNUAL

Grand Temperance CELEBRATION

—AND—

May-Day Picnic!

—AT THE—

ORIGINAL TAMMANY GROVE

DAVISVILLE,

Saturday, May 1st, 1880.

A Programme of Literary Exercises will be given in the Afternoon, as follows:

Introduction of the President of the Day, The HON. ROBERT THOMPSON, of San Francisco.
Opening Prayer by REV. M. C. BRIGGS, of San Francisco.
Opening Chorus by PROF. J. A. MAXHAM, of Vermont.
Oration by the HON. GEORGE CARSWELL, of Canada.
Music.....By the Band.
Poem by GEORGE ASPDEN, of Sacramento.
Temperance Song.....By PROF. MAXHAM.
Address by H. G. DEWITT, D.D., of Canandaigua, N. Y.
Closing Song.....By PROF. MAXHAM.
Music.....By the Band.

Church, Jones & Beebe's Band

Of Sacramento will furnish Music for those who wish to trip the light fantastic, and GAMES will be provided for all.

SUITABLE PRIZES will be offered for Base-ball Matches. BALLOONS will be sent up during the Day and Evening. REFRESHMENTS will be served by W. F. PETERSON, of Sacramento, and the day's festivities will close with a

GRAND HOP IN THE EVENING!

No pains will be spared in this opening picnic, the grand affair of the season, and all temperance organizations are cordially invited to be present and participate.

EXCURSION TRAINS will be announced hereafter.

Having rented this old, popular grove for a term of years, it will be fitted up in good order with a New Platform, 50 by 100 feet, and otherwise improved to make it

The Favorite Picnic Ground,

And I will rent it on favorable terms for Picnic Parties.

B. H. HOAG, Manager.

DAVISVILLE, March 31st, 1880. ap2dw

Justice's Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

BENJ. ELY, Sr., Plaintiff, vs. O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within Ten Days; or, within Twenty Days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight and 85-100 dollars ($168.85) for money loaned to you, Defendant, by the Plaintiff, to wit: $88.50, and for assigned accounts from M. McGrath for $34.75, Harling, Lowery & Co. for $23.60, and $32.00 from John Ely. The whole sum being due and owing from you to the Plaintiff as aforesaid; that is to say $168.85 within the two years last past.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $168.85 (one hundred and sixty-eight and 85-100 dollars,) together with costs of this action.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1880.

J. C. HULSE,
Justice of the peace of said Township.
R. CLARK, Atty for Plaintiff. ap8w2m

"Foster" KID GLOVES.

(PATENTED JUNE 15TH, 1870).

FOR SALE BY

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Pioneer Store, Woodland.

mh1d

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

DRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WOODLAND RESTAURANT, nr. Exchange Hotel, John E. Tipton. Meals and beds 25c.

CAPITAL HOTEL, Matt. Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, John Gassner, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

THOMAS McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N.W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S.W. cor. Main and Third.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS

WOODLAND PLANING MILLS AND BOX Factory, W. H. Carson, Prop'r, near Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

E. G. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter Main street, opp. Water Works.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Fever and Ague.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specides, and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exists. A wine glass full three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver and invigorating the stomach.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. aplw

PEKIN DUCKS—I HAVE SOME VERY fine Pekin Ducks and offer their eggs at reasonable rates. COLUMBUS HATCHER, Missouri Ranch, two miles west of Cacheville. ap4dwlm

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 8th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

The Outlook in Yolo.

It is estimated that twelve inches of rain properly distributed is amply sufficient to insure good crops in this section of the State. It is also a noticeable fact that a moderate amount of rain, coming at the proper season, has invariably produced a better crop in Yolo county than excessive rainfalls coming at undesirable times. The winter preceding the one just closed was an unusually wet one, but had the rains been favorably distributed, the grain crop would doubtless have been much larger than it proved, and even with less rain, falling at favorable intervals, the opinion is advanced that the yield would have been much larger. The winter preceding that—'77 and '78—it will be remembered was an excessively wet one, and although grain acquired a luxuriant growth, it was blighted with rust, and the crop was, in the majority of instances in the county, a failure. Up to the present time nearly eleven inches of rain has fallen and it has come at such seasons and in such quantities as to render the greatest amount of good. The last storm has been of the most desirable nature, and without some most improbable event, it will serve to keep the grain in a thrifty, growing condition for a month at least without the assistance of occasional spring showers, which we are almost certain to get. The cold weather has somewhat impeded the growth of grain, but we dare say it will be found to work a benefit, as warm spring sunshine, with which we are now favored, will influence a rapid growth. While we have heard no complaints over an excess of rain, every locality has received an abundance, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained for a bountiful crop. We confidently expect Yolo, together with her sister counties, to produce the largest yield for many years. As the revival of business and consequent prosperity depends on the success of this overshadowing industry, the people of Yolo county have abundant cause to feel jubilant over the bright outlook.

Superior Court—Bush, Judge.

Woodland, March 30th, 1880.

In the matter of the estate of Jesse Goodson—Petition for distribution set for Saturday.

In the matter of the estate of George Market—Petition for hearing final account and distribution granted.

In the matter of the estate of J. N. Pendegast—Letters of administration granted, to be issued on filing $3,000 bond.

L. Kaufman vs. Abe Haines—Motion to strike out Exhibit A from complaint granted.

A. O. Brown vs. His Creditors—Petition to exempt personal property granted; also a decree for final discharge.

Fred. Preston vs. His Creditors—Petition to set upon homestead. So ordered.

April 5th, 1880.

E. L. Huston vs. His Creditors—Order for final discharge granted.

R. M. Huston vs. His Creditors—Order for final discharge granted.

Estate of Manuel de Azevedo—Application for letters of administration continued for one month.

Estate of N. Clark—Contestants will file objections April 23rd.

People vs. S. M. Enos—Set for trial on 20th instant.

People vs. Hill Brothers—Set for trial on 20th instant.

People vs. Briggs—Set for trial on 20th inst.

Lewis vs. Bamerly—Passed for one month—first Monday in May.

Pitts vs. Carry—Jury waived; set for trial April 22nd.

McLuer vs. Laugenour—Set for April 22nd.

Kaufman vs. Haines—By consent of both parties the defendant demands jury trial; set for first Monday in May.

People vs. Taylor—Passed until the first Monday in May.

Estate of Goodson—Continued until the 26th.

Estate of L. M. Curtis—Court refused to grant letters of administration to either W. C. or G. L. Curtis.

Geo. G. Briggs' Fruit Farm.

From an exhaustive article in the *Resources of California* on "Towns in Solano, Yolo and Sonoma Counties, we take the following concerning this widely known farm: All Californians and almost every one who has heard of California have heard of this, the largest fruit farm on this coast, located adjoining the pretty little town of Davisville, on the line of the railroad. Mr. Briggs has been located here only eleven years, but an Eastern man would suppose that twenty-five years had been used in maturing this great orchard ranch. He has 450 acres—400 acres in fruit and 50 for buildings, garden vegetables, alfalfa, etc. He has 100 acres in orchard, embracing 2,000 peach trees, 1,000 apple, 1,000 prunes, 1,000 pears, 500 apricots, 1,000 almonds, besides English walnuts, chestnuts, cherry and cherry plums. He has 180,000 vines here and 140,000 in his vineyard near Woodland; these are mostly muscat and flaming tokay. In 1878 he sold 31,000 boxes of raisins. His packing houses, dryers, sheds, etc., form quite a village of buildings. Eastern tourists should visit this fine fruit ranch. Mr. Briggs is adopting the new sub-irrigation process in his orchard and vineyard.

The Turners' Picnic.

Those of our people who have attended the annual picnics of the Turn-Verein Society of this city for quite a number of years, are always ready to speak of the success of their efforts. Their May Day festivities have never failed to attract people from all parts of the county, and the enjoyment indulged in on the occasion has been abundantly appreciated and signified in the most positive manner. In fact their annuals have come to be looked forward to with no little anticipation. We are informed by the managers that more than the usual endeavor will be expended to make their forthcoming picnic a success, and relying upon their past reputation, we may expect a grand rural treat for the residents of Yolo county. It is to be held on the premises of Jason Watkins, the same place as last year, and one of the most beautiful locations anywhere to be found. We understand the Ellis Band has already been engaged for the occasion, and no preparations will be neglected to contribute to the enjoyment of the day.

Grand May Day Celebration.

The annual Temperance Celebration and May Day Picnic to be given at the original Tammany Grove, Davisville, under the management of B. H. Hoag, is advertised in our columns this morning. The programme will consist of music, games, oratory and literary exercises, interspersed with suitable variations. Church, Jones & Beebe's Band, of Sacramento, is engaged for the celebration, and arrangements will be made for those who desire to trip the light fantastic. Among the speakers announced to be present are some of the most able orators enlisted in the temperance cause. The grounds will be suitably supplied with refreshments and there is every assurance that the enterprising manager, Mr. Hoag, will spare no possible effort to secure a successful celebration.

Wool.

Now that the shearing season has commenced and a few clips of wool sold, it becomes important to examine the wool market, and to this end we give the following from the *Commercial Herald*, San Francisco, of April 1st: Arrivals continue very meagre—few and far between. The cold, frosty weather, which continued all through the month of March, prevented shearing to any extent even in the southern counties. Prices for the most part may be said to be 75 to 100 per cent. higher than those ruling one year ago, but whether prices can be sustained is another question.

Democratic Nominations.

Pursuant to call a large meeting of the Democratic electors of the town of Woodland was held at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a full Board of Trustees and a Town Marshal. The meeting was called to order by F. E. Baker, who, after stating the object of the meeting, declared nominations open for chairman, when Hon. John Lambert was placed in nomination and elected unanimously. On taking the chair Mr. Lambert addressed the meeting in a few eloquent and well directed remarks, after which R. W. Pendegast was placed in nomination and elected Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Viers the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of nine to select five candidates to be presented to the Convention for the nomination of Trustees. The chair then proceeded to appoint the committee as follows: James Viers, J. C. Ball, Drury Clanton, A. C. Read, John Quilty, F. E. Baker, A. L. Boggs, A. Montgomery and G. E. Sill. Recess was then taken to allow the committee time to report.

On re-assembling the committee reported the following as their selection of nominees for Town Trustees: A. J. Hall, A. Stamp, T. R. Porter, Samuel Haines and G. H. Jackson. On motion of J. C. Ball the report was accepted and the committee discharged. The next order of business being the nomination of Marshal, Mr. F. E. Baker offered a set of resolutions to the effect that the nomination be made by ballot and the one receiving a majority of all the votes cast be declared the nominee, and that all the candidates be pledged to support the nominees of the Convention.

Mr Atchinson offered an amendment that the one receiving the most votes cast be declared the nominee of the Convention. The amendment was lost and the resolution was adopted as originally presented. The Chair then appointed Inspectors and Tellers. Nominations for Marshal being declared in order, the following persons were placed in nomination: S. J. Sill, H. M. Hoyt, Geo. M. Martin, J. W. Stotenburg and E. L. Clark, (declined) and John Quilty. The candidates then came forward and addressed the Convention in a few eloquent remarks, pledging themselves to support whatever nominations the Convention should make. On the first ballot the vote stood: Hoyt 66, Sill 70, Martin 3, Stotenburg 6, Quilty 3. As 75 votes were necessary to a choice a second ballot was taken with the following result: Sill 75, Hoyt 75. Sill was declared the nominee amid tumultuous demonstrations. The Chair announced that a Democratic Town Central Committee would be appointed in a few days, which would be announced in the DEMOCRAT. Quite a lively interest was taken in the contest and the result seemed to give general satisfaction. Adjourned *sine die*.

Republican Town Nominations.

Pursuant to call a large number of the Republican electors of Woodland met at the Court House on Saturday to nominate a ticket for the forthcoming municipal election. The meeting was organized by electing C. H. Garoutte, Chairman, and J. E. Maltby, Secretary. The nomination of Town Trustees being first in the order of business, it having been declared that nominations should be made by ballot, the following were placed in nomination: F. A. Pedler, B. F. Ready, P. H. Sibley, G. W. Andrews, E. A. Jackson, Donald Frazer, G. W. Lyford, W. G. Hunt, N. Schardin and J. M. Rhodes. Several others were placed in nomination, but declined. It was moved and carried that the Secretary record the names of all voters; also that only those who are acting or intend to act with the Republican party be allowed to vote. The Chair appointed an Assistant Secretary, Inspectors and Tellers, when the balloting proceeded with the following result: Pedler, 70; Ready, 97; Sibley, 21; Andrews, 138; Jackson 31; Frazer 145; Lyford 29; Rhodes 109; Shardin 113; Hunt 6. Ready, Andrews, Frazer, Rhodes and Schardin having received the five highest number of votes cast were declared the nominees for Town Trustees. For Town Marshal the following were placed in nomination and balloted for with the result as here given: M. H. Torrence 11; G. W. Myrick 20; H. M. Campbell 18; G. E. Glenn 10; H. U. Ogburn 5; A. G. Armstrong 108. Armstrong was declared to be the regular nominee of the Convention. The Chair announced that a Town Central Committee of five would soon be appointed. Meeting adjourned.

A New Kind of Duck.

Columbus Hatcher, who lives near Cacheville, has engaged in raising a species of duck entirely different from any heretofore introduced in this part of the country. They are known as the Pure Imperial Pekin Duck, and were recently imported from China. As yet they are almost unknown in this quarter, but as they are said to be much superior to the common duck of this country, it is quite likely they will grow rapidly in favor. They are described as very large in size, as at six weeks old they are said to weigh 5½ pounds; and when grown an average sized pair will weigh 18 pounds. They are said to be the largest of the duck breed, well adapted to this climate and can be raised with more profit than any other species. Anyone desiring further information concerning this fowl, and wishing to improve his poultry yard with this new breed of ducks, is invited to call on Mr. Hatcher, who has the eggs for sale at reasonable figures.

An Important Law.

The following law relating to trials was signed by the Governor: No person can be convicted of a public offence unless by the verdict of a jury, accepted and recorded by the Court, or upon a plea of guilty, or upon judgment against him upon a demurrer in the case, mentioned in a previous section, or upon a judgment of a Court, a jury having been waived in a criminal case not amounting to felony. Issues of fact must be tried by jury unless a trial by jury be waived, in criminal cases not amounting to felony, by the consent of both parties, expressed in open Court and entered on its minutes. In cases of misdemeanor the jury may consist of twelve or any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open Court. Three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in any case.

He Had Graduated.

A good story is told of a prominent member of the Legislature. Some months prior to the assembling of that body he was engaged in the business of traveling agent for a San Francisco mercantile firm, and occupied apartments at one of our principal hotels specially arranged for "drummers." When he made his appearance at the same place at the opening of the session, the clerk, remembering his face, asked him: "Mr. ——, do you wish the same 'sample room?'" Straightening himself to his fullest height he indignantly replied: "Want it, no sir! I'm a member of the Legislature now!" —*Bee.*

Proposed Salaries.

The Representatives of the counties of Butte, Colusa, Yolo, Placer and Solano met last week and agreed to form a clause fixing salaries as follows: Treasurer, $2,000; Clerk and Auditor combined, $2,700; Sheriff and Tax Collector, $3,500; District Attorney, $2,000; Recorder $2,000; Assessor, $2,000; School Superintendent, $1,200, per annum. These are the net amounts they are to receive. Some of the figures are higher than the Representatives desired, but after discussing it for two weeks it was the most satisfactory schedule they could agree upon.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

A decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court. An application was made the Court for a writ of mandamus to issue to the Assessor of the City of Stockton in the case of Hyatt vs. Allen. The point of general interest in the decision is that the Constitution is in effect self executing, and that provisions of the Political Code are not in conflict therewith. It therefore follows that no legislation is necessary to direct Assessors how to proceed. They are to assess all property and to ascertain the value thereof under existing laws.

Social Party.

A very pleasant party was given at the residence of B. W. Stephens, near Winters, a few evenings since, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a great many young people were present and participated in the festivities. Music, dancing and innocent games were the order of the evening and the occasion was made one of mutual congratulation by all parties concerned.

Hesperian College Literary Exercises.

CLASS NO. 2.

Recitation—Henry Laugenour.

Essay (Shrimps)—Mr. Hymen; a novel subject, briefly discussed.

Recitation—Mr. Harlan; a good speaker, but short memory on this particular occasion.

Essay (Climate)—Miss Jennie Dick; we learned some interesting facts.

Recitation (Onward)—Leila Bullock; short and sweet.

Recitation (The Bootblack)—Mr. Griffith; a sad, pitiful story, well committed, but rather too rapidly recited.

Recitation—Georgie Tisdale; well done, although we have heard this bright little maiden do better.

Essay (The Sorcerer)—Mr. Packwood, quite comical.

Essay (Discontent)—Miss Rudolph; some good hints and sound advice.

Recitation—Miss Edwards; a touching selection, remarkably well rendered.

Recitation (Shammis O'Brien) Mr. Hord; this poem was very elegantly recited.

Recitation—Miss Harlan; a pathetic story; Miss Harlan excels in recitations of this kind.

L. H. C. H.

Gone to Sacramento.

A Davisville correspondent writing to the Dixon *Tribune* speaks as follows concerning the departure of Dr. Gardner, who is well known to the majority of our readers:

"It is with feeling akin to regret that I chronicle the loss we have sustained by the change of residence of Dr. Matt. Gardner, who has left us and located in Sacramento, where he intends continuing the practice of medicine. The Doctor will practice in connection with Dr. Hatch, with whom he has entered into copartnership. During the Doctor's residence here he made many warm friends, whose best wishes he takes with him to his new field of practice. He has been with us so long that in his absence an important piece of the machinery running our town seems to be "kinder cranky." Not only in the sick room will he be missed, but in the social circle, on the street, and among the boys will his absence be noticeable. Dr. Funchon takes his place here, and we hope he will be as successful, and, in time, become as popular, as his predecessor."

Change of Firm.

Messrs. Stange & Hink, who are connected with one of the leading mercantile firms of San Francisco, have leased the well known White House, which for a number of years has been under the management of A. Alexander, and propose to fill it with one of the most complete stocks of dry goods and general merchandise ever brought to this city. We hail with satisfaction the accession to our thriving city of such an enterprising firm, as we believe the people of Yolo county will delight in competition. They intend to open by the 1st of May. Attention is called to their advertisement in another part of this paper.

School Report.

Following is the Roll of Honor of Liberty District for the month ending March 26th, 1880: James Hannon 96, Emma Schneegas 90, Harry Schleiman 97, Ernest Schleiman 97, Herbert Harley 92, Nellie Hadley 93, Carrie Schneegas 94, Willie Mezger 96, Lewis Andree 96, Eddie Bailey 91, Edmond Kals 90, Katie Mezger 98, Park Hadley 93, Louis Kergle 94, August Kergle 95, Albert Hannum 97, Amelia Smith 93. Henry Mezger 97, Lizzie Mezger 98, Agnes Kergle 96, Henry Buob 96, Charlie Kergle 94, Rickey Buob 96.

J. R. LITTLE, Teacher.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland Yolo Co., Cal., April 5th, 1880:

Crook, Sophia L	McGregery, D S
Fowler, Almira	Martin, Pink
Griffin, Michael	Maxwell, J S
Goss, Robert	Richter, Henry
Lemoin, Mrs R E	Smith, Mrs Ettie
Lewis, H B	Smith, Mrs Sarah E
Lane, A T	Winter, J G

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." L. WALKER, P. M.

School Report.

Roll of Honor for Cache Creek School, commencing March 1st and ending March 26th:

Edith Gibson 99, Grant Hartman 98, Mary Lawson 98, Mabel Morrin 98, Arthur Oliver 98, Lizzie Diehl 97, Nellie Dennis 97, Jackson Dennis 96, James Hines 96, Mettie Parker 96, Thomas Copelin 96, Marion Fisher 95, Harry Dopkins 95, Nellie Parker 95, Harry Diehl 94, Mattie Fisher 94, Eddie Ogden 92, Julia Copelin 92, Ada Dopkins 91, Willie Lusk 91, Henry Dennis 90.

KATIE FISHER Teacher.

Speech of John Quilty.

Gentlemen and Fellow Townsmen: I have been designated in your town as a sand-lotter. I have been drove out of the Democratic party and have been drove back in it. I will work for the nomination of this Convention to the best of my ability and if nominated will work with all my strength.

Notice.

We the undersigned merchants in the Town of Woodland agree to close our respective places of business at eight o'clock P. M. until further notice, commencing on Thursday, April 1st 1880.

Porter & Co.,	Webb Bros.,
C. B. Culver,	A. Nickelsburg & Bro.,
Charmak & Levy.	M. Michael & Co.
S. T. Pendegast,	

Piano Tuning.

Mr. J. K. Van Slyke will reach Woodland early in April. Parties wishing pianos or organs tuned may leave orders with Mrs. Pinkham, over the Bank.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sheep-shearing is now in full blast.

Read B. C. Lawson's card in 50-cent. col.

Crop prospects are reported favorable in every portion of the State.

Spring goods are now displayed quite extensively in our shop windows and stores.

Look at the pretty fancy goods at Nick's.

Dr. Glenn, of Colusa, will have in grain this year a little wheat patch of 50,000 acres.

It is not so, that S. P. is fond of lemon pie—on "All Fools' Day."

If you want fresh and pure candy go to the Woodland Candy Factory.

The man who would steal an editor's scissors would take the prop that does sustain him.

The Bumblebee is a bit Cigar retailed for five cents.

We understand the new Water Company will commence on their works again to-day.

Just received at Brendel's a fine lot of Cream Lump Candies and Taffeys.

The house cleaning season, the time so anxiously waited for by the housewife, has arrived.

Chas. Redinger, under sentence of death, and George Carter, broke jail at Colusa Monday night.

No Cigars of Chinese manufacture can compete with the Bumblebee.

That settles it. The Excelsior Block luminary has declared, in unmistakable terms, for Blaine. Rather bad on Grant.

The gem puzzle has lost all its novelty in Woodland. It is impossible to find a man who can't solve it in "six moves."

Frank Beach has dissolved his connection with the *Republican*, which will hereafter be conducted by E. M. Beach.

Cigars and Tobacco as fine and cheaper than any place in town, at Brendel's.

The Dixon *Tribune* asserts authoritatively that Rev. J. Simmons, of that place, recently preached his four thousandth sermon.

Richard Winn voted at the Republican meeting Saturday evening—renewed hope for the success of the Democratic party.

Wanted—A man who can get up a local newspaper to suit all classes of readers. Such a genius would command a fabulous salary.

Mrs. McLaren who was advertised to give select and dramatic readings in this place last Saturday, failed to fulfil the appointment.

A large band of mules passed through Woodland Friday en route for Tehama county, where they are to be used for farming purposes.

A patent has been issued to A. H. Johnson, of Woodland, for a shoe for grain threshers.

"Debris in the Assembly" is the suggestive caption to an editorial in the Marysville *Appeal*.

Those nobby dress goods and trimmings to match at the Pioneer Store are a charm to look at.

The Colusa *Sun* concludes that it can rain with the moon in almost any position. C'reet.

Ice Cream will be one of the specialties at the Woodland Candy Factory. Parties supplied.

The work of graveling Pendegast street, which was stopped on account of the rain, has been resumed.

Just arrived—The "Busy Bee," a new Cigar manufactured expressly for Elston's trade.

Several breaks have occurred in the levee in Colusa county which will cause the destruction of a large amount of fine grain.

For fresh and pure candy go to the Woodland Candy Factory. It is the only place in Yolo county where it is made.

The farmers in the San Joaquin Valley are jubilant over the recent rain storm and are confident of raising a bountiful crop.

You can always find a complete stock of Drugs and Druggists' sundries at Elston's, low for cash.

The season for snipe hunting is at hand. They are said to be plentiful on the Slough and in the tules where they usually abound.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We also pay highest prices for Produce.

Constable Powers arrested a Chinaman Monday night for stealing vegetables from the Italian gardens. The trial takes place today.

If a dollar is worth saving, buy your goods at Nickelsburg's.

A few nights since the office of Mr. Chandler, lumber dealer at Madison, was burglarized and a sum of money taken from the drawer.

If you smoke at all smoke the best Cigars, which are to be found at the Elite Cigar Store, opposite the College. And don't you forget it.

An agent for Mark Twain's "Tramp Abroad" called at this office last Friday. We prefer the "tramp at home," if he has any home to go to.

Shade and fruit trees are beginning to put forth their buds. A few warm, sunshiny days like yesterday will hasten the leaving out of trees and shrubbery.

A. Nickelsburg & Brother's ten-cent dress goods are the cheapest ever sold in Yolo county.

Some talented genius ought to devise some system of orthography for the special benefit of the Excelsior Block oracle. They don't need any grammar.

A seven-year-old boy, named Roberts, who resides in Washington, Yolo county, broke his left forearm a few days since while playing with his companions.

General Grant made a speech the other day. There was nothing in the speech which would go to indicate that he had heard any intimation of an election this Fall.

You can find the best brands of Tobacco at Elston's Drug Store.

Mark Twain has just completed a book entitled "A Tramp Abroad." Some people are so inhuman as to think Mark intended it as a reflection on General Grant.

M. Cohen, the proprietor of the popular Auction S. F. Store, has gone to the Bay to purchase a new invoice of Spring goods to add to his already immense stock.

Henry C. Gesford, of Napa, is registered at the Craft, and will remain in Woodland a day or two.

Foremost in the field with the latest Spring styles of Millinery Goods is Mrs. H. U. Ogburn, one of our fashionable milliners. Call and examine the magnificent display.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to who prepared the eulogistic speech delivered by C. H. Garoutte on accepting the chairmanship of the Republican meeting last Saturday evening.

The residents in the vicinity of Blacks enjoyed a splendid social dance at the Monitor School-house last Friday evening. The dance was given for the benefit of the school district and was quite a success.

We yesterday found a gentleman who wanted to bet $500 that if Hank Ogburn had come up before a Democratic Convention for the nomination of Marshal he would have received more than five votes.

The best selection of Spring Clothing you can find at A. Nickelsburg & Brother's.

The law provides that "all property shall be assessed at its full cash value," and defines full cash value to mean "the amount at which the property would be taken in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor."

Buy the Foster Kids at Nickelsburg's because there is no deception in them.

Read the glove notice of A. Nickelsburg in another column and then go and buy a pair. Something new and first-class.

Mr. Wm. Ector, associate editor of the San Francisco *Etevator*, paid us a short visit yesterday on his ramblings through Woodland. He will remain among us until to-morrow, when he will return to the Bay City to attend to the duties of his calling.

The Good Templars of Sacramento have chartered a train for the Davisville May Day picnic to run for the benefit of the Home for Orphans at Vallejo, and are stirring themselves to make it a success. The picnic is to be in the old ground, near the place used last year.

New Goods arriving daily at the Farmers & Mechanics' Store.

The Marysville Woolen Mills, which shut down some time since in order to have the Supreme Court prnounce upon the constitutionality of the law prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese, have resumed operations.

Finest assortment of Fruits and Candies in town cheaper than ever, at Brendel's.

The struggling moustache, which adorns the labrum of one of our Court House dignitaries, who can occasionally be found in the vicinity of the Clerk's office, is now plainly visible under the powerful influence of the magnifying glass.

Cigars of the best quality and in any quantity at Elston's Drug Store.

Wells Fargo & Co. have sent out notices signed by General Superintendent, John J. Valentine, that no letters will be forwarded by them unless fully prepaid in accordance with the U. S. Postal regulations. Senders of letters will please take notice as to the weight of their missives.

The *State Democrat* says that the morning train for Woodland became disconnected from the engine while nearing this place last Monday morning, and that when the disconnection was discovered the engine went back and got the train. Exceedingly fortunate that the discovery was made before reaching Willows.

Picnics, parties, and private families will do well to buy their Ice Cream and Confectionery from the Woodland Candy Factory, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Upon the receipt of a telegram from Truckee Tuesday afternoon stating that Henry Styles, who evaded the officers of this place for several days, had been captured and was retained at the former place, Sheriff Rahm left on the 3 o'clock train yesterday to take possession of the prisoner and bring him back to Woodland.

Don't fail to see the large and finest assortment of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to Woodland, just opened at the Farmer's & Mechanic's Store.

Quite extensive improvements are going on at the Court House. In addition to the enlarging and renovation of the Sheriff's office, the Treasurer's office is also receiving attention and being improved in appearance.

William Eptigraph, a young man well known in Knights Landing, where he has been lingering for several months with that unrelinquishing disease, consumption, died on Saturday last and was buried on Sunday.

The reason men don't follow the example of women and stop to look into the windows of millinery stores, is because such windows don't contain fancy pipes and the portraits of burlesque actresses and female minstrels.

We are informed that in some parts of Hungry Hollow haying will begin within two weeks. This seems rather early to us down here, where very little grain is over a foot high. But Hungry Hollow is always a fast locality.

Preaching at Washington Hall Sunday morning and evening by the Pastor of the Baptist Church. Subject for consideration at 11 A.M., "Peter's Prayer and Confession," at 7:30, "The Believer not his own." Sunday School at 12 M.

This office has been presented with a quantity of "leaven" cake, by some of our Jewish friends. Although it is a sacred substitute for the "staff of life" and partaken of only during the "Passover," the boys after giving it a fair sampling pronounce it "good enough for anybody."

The season for buggy riding is now at hand, and Jeff. Peckman says he is prepared to turn out as fine rigs on as reasonable terms as any livery in Woodland. His buggies have just undergone a "touching up" at the hands of the painter and his horses are anxious for the Spring campaign.

Hank Ogburn would doubtless have received the nomination for Marshal had it not been for some misunderstanding in regard to the polling place. Hank received a large majority through the Postoffice. It has become a notorious peculiarity of the Republican party to disregard the services of its best co-workers.

Mrs. McLaren, who was advertised to give select and dramatic readings last Saturday evening, has postponed her entertainment on account of the disagreeable weather, until next Saturday evening, April 10th, when she will fulfill her engagement at the same place—the Christian Chapel. Admission 50 cents.

The attention and admiration of every passer by is attracted since Monday by the rich display of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods exhibited at the White House by Mrs. H. Karewski. The ladies of Yolo County will do well to encourage this new establishment as they will always find the finest and very latest goods at reasonable figures. Give her a call.

Now that both political parties have nominated municipal tickets, and it has been ascertained to a certainty who are to engage in the contest, we may expect to see the opposing elements come together and create a commotion that will set the political sea in a state of turmoil until the first Monday in May will put a temporary *quietus* on matters politic. It promises to be well contested.

We regret that our neighbor of the *Mail* finds it necessary to resort to blackguardism in reply to some of our friendly allusions. We had hoped that what that journal lacked in ability and journalistic merit would be partly atoned for in point of morality and gentility, as we presume the *Mail* must enter some respectable families in the county. Please use a little journalistic courtesy, neighbor.

Nothing has yet been heard of Henry C. Styles, the festive hotel clerk who disappeared from Woodland a few days since, with $30 of another man's money. It now transpires that while here he was constantly in receipt of moneyed letters under the name of Duranton & Co., in answer to advertisements inserted in distant papers offering to furnish certain articles upon receipt of a certain sum of money. The scheme was obviously a fraudulent device.

In noticing the proposed reduction of salaries of county officials of Yolo, Colusa, Placer and Solano counties, the Colusa *Sun* remarks: "These salaries are hardly equal. The offices that require all the time and attention of a man ought to have something near equal pay. The Recorder's office will require all of a man's time, and the District Attorney's about one-tenth the time of the officer." We have heard no complaint over the present salaries of county officials and do not believe that the people of this county are in favor of the proposed reduction.

Of all the miserable creatures, preserve us from the one that, flopping his ear over his shoulder, sticks his beak into the conversation of others. As a general thing these kind of creatures are quiet spoken, genial and non-combatitive, personally, although they snicker to themselves when by their tattling a row with others seems likely to be the result. Can't be jovial with such mortals, can't be truthful or confiding to them, and the only method of killing them off is to use them as wasps, viz: put the heel of the boot on them at their first approach.

"The double distilled quintessence of pretentious nothingness" is the habitually appreciative style in which many of the best Democrats refer to the "highfalutin nonentity" of the *Democrat*, who swells to huge dimensions of pompous vanity whenever he begins vituperating against his contemporaries for want of better matter with which to fill his columns.—*Mail*.

Although our neighbor seems to be distressingly afflicted, we do not apprehend any serious result, as he has shown similar indications heretofore. The absence of French and Latin quotations is an encouraging symptom, and he may yet recover. We commend him to the kindly consideration of his many admiring friends.

Woodland is decidedly a lovely town, and has natural advantages which will insure her continued growth. It is, like Stockton, very much of a business center for the surrounding country, and people drive in from many miles distant to do their trading. Hid so completely beneath the shadow of oaks that the town is hardly visible until you enter it, and far enough from the creek to escape the Egypt like swarms of mosquitos and gnats, which abound on all lowlands along the rivers of this valley. Woodland is a charming summer residence, and contains many neat cottages and not a few large mansions.—*Resources of California*.

"Advance and Retreat" is the title of the posthumous book of General J. B. Hood, whose modest personal bravery was the admiration of every one during the late war. It is a narrative of his personal experience in the Armies of the United States and the Confederate States. It is handsomely printed, octavo size, containing 380 pages, with a handsome heliographic portrait in full military costume, and a fine line engraving of the warrior in citizen's dress. The book also has four lithographic maps of battle fields. The price of the book, handsomely bound in gray English cloth, is only three dollars, and a copy will be sent by mail, registered, postage free, on the receipt of that amount, by General G. T. Beauregard, New Orleans, La.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all dealers.

Owing to the Constitutional limit no more new bills can be introduced at this session of the Legislature.

At Knights Landing the river rose two feet Friday night, standing at 15 feet 6 inches at 10:30 Saturday morning.

Haslett, the Pilgrim printer, after stopping in Woodland and accumulating a "stake," has gone on his way rejoicing.

We regret to learn that the condition of Dr. E. L. Parramore is not improved and that fears are entertained for his recovery.

William Williams has removed his shoe shop into the building formerly occupied as a barber shop, opposite the Capital Hotel.

Owing to the increased length of the days, the merchants of Woodland have agreed to close their places of business at 8 P.M. instead of 7½ P.M. as heretofore.

Ed. Aldrich informs us that he shall stop running his stage to Capay for two weeks, after which time he will resume the line and make it congenial to the traveling public.

During the late gale a large warehouse, the property of Dr. H. J. Glenn in Jacinto, Colusa County, was blown down. The building had a storage capacity of 6,000 tons of wheat.

A. E. Wagstaff and H. W. Atwell (Bill Dadd) are both at the Capital, we presume guarding the action of the Legislature. Lobbying under the new Constitution is strictly prohibited.

Pard Fenner says the reason he doesn't want to run for Town Trustee is that he prefers remaining on the "outside" where he can enjoy the full privilege and right to censure the Board when they go wrong.

The *Times* and *Chronicle* of Vallejo have got into a dispute on the vegetable question. One says that vegetables have appeared in the market and the other denies it. The former is right; we can testify that there are at least two cabbage heads in Vallejo.

The pic-nic season promises to be one of considerable alacrity in Yolo. We learn of no less than four to be conducted on a large scale, and all to take place within a period of a week's time of each other. Everybody can have a chance to attend a pic-nic.

Wm. Bliss is the patentee of an ingenious and useful invention in the shape of a newspaper file which he is now introducing in this city, and is meeting with considerable success. Mr. Bliss is a resident of Sacramento, where his patented articles are manufactured.

We would suggest to our friend K., the old stand-by of A. Nickelsburg & Bro., that the next time he has occasion to add a cradle to his stock of household furniture, he should not carry it home through an obscure alley, as it is something he should feel proud over.

Letters addressed as follows are retained in the Woodland Postoffice for postage and better direction: Mrs. C. H. Morgan, Milford Lassen Co., Cal.; Miss Mattie Kingsley, Eldorado Co., Cal.; Messrs. Patridge & Hyer, Susanville, Lassen Co., Cal.; S. McFadden, Milford, Lassen Co., Cal.

The chain gang now appear around the Court House equipped in their new regulation suits. The style of dress is quite attractive and would be admirable were it not for the sameness in the peculiarity of the zodiacal stripes which entwine the garments—somewhat resembling the "star spangled banner."

Now the heart of the youth palpitates in fitful anticipation of the approaching season of rural sports and rustic festivities, when the whole town rush off to some secluded woodland, there to quaff the exhilarating freshness of Sylva's shaded bower and to mingle in congenial union with their sisters and their cousins and the *ants*.

It is scarcely a noticeable matter to see juveniles of exceedingly young years fall out and quarrel and even fight over some boyish game, but when men whose locks are beginning to lose their ebon hue can't play a game of croquet without quarreling and busting up the game, it is high time to interpose measures for the protection of our social interests.

Since the Woodland Variety Store has been enlarged and remodeled and a candy factory been opened in connection with the establishment, the premises present a remarkably attractive appearance. The display of candies is decidedly inviting, and as they can be relied upon as fresh and pure, the lovers of such delicacies will appreciate the enterprise.

The Willows *Journal* says that the Gun Club of that place are succeeding so admirably with the arrangements for its tournament on April 13th and 14th, and so many applications have been sent in that the Club is debating the advisability of increasing the entries to forty and doubling the prizes. We notice that some of our shootists have entered and will contest for the prizes.

At the break in the Yolo levee, made in 1878, at the Todhunter ranch, a mile or two above Washington, there are now employed a large gang of men who are filling the breach. Thus far the waters have not run through, but it was feared that there might be a rise sufficient to make a current through, and hence the work now in progress to prevent the Todhunter farm from inundation.

Chas. F. Reed's place is at Knights Landing, and Mr. Reed is one of California's noble farmers. He took the last dry year off of two thousand acres, 46,666 bushels of wheat, over twenty-three bushels to the acre. He has put in for the coming year's crop four thousand acres, doubling his last year's acreage. His farm ranks among the prettiest in California. Mr. Reed's quicksilver mine in this county is a great success.—*Resources of California*.

Two of our oldest citizens yesterday in talking together agreed that they had both imbibed in past years too much of the ardent, and that hereafter they would confine themselves to the following rules: Only drink when in company, or when they were alone, or when they thought they needed a drink. A mutual friend hearing the conversation suggested that they had left the all-important item (to them) out, viz: Or when they could get it.

THE GEM PUZZLE.

Little blocks shall all remind us
What block-heads are yours and mine,
When we depart and leave behind us
Still unsolved the final line.

The problem that perhaps another
Donkey will with might and main
Sweat and tear and swear and bother,
Try to bring out right again.

Let us then be up and doing,
Wrestle now no more with fate,
Cease the phantom gem pursuing—
Throw the durned thing in the grate.

We Challenge The World

When we say we believe we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in-as-much as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one half the time and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure when they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price, 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Druggist. ja22

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City*. de22dwhwtf

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

CHAMPION

—OF—

CHEAP PRIC

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

God Bless My Boy.

I sat beside a little crib
"As twilight shadows fell,"
And darkness gathered thick and fast
O'er hill, and field, and dale;
Upon the cushions tucked within,
My tired baby lay,
Whose merry laugh and prattling voice
Made music all the day.

I sat and sung a lullaby
As he lay sleeping there,
And from my mother-heart there came
An earnest, sincere prayer
That Heaven to him would ever send
Blessings without alloy,
From infant years to manhood's prime,
God bless and keep my boy.

I ask not wealth or fame for him,
With all their fleeting show,
But that foul sin, and want, and crime
His heart may never know;
That when, with us, his work is done
On earth, no more to live,
He finds in Heaven that "Sure reward"
The pure in heart receive.

—*Household.*

Pleasant Surprises.

WHAT UNPLEASANT RESULTS THEY SOMETIMES HAVE.

Happening to say something before my friend Smith one day about pleasant surprises, he replied with a groan and shake of the head, "Ah, don't tell me about pleasant surprises. They are a snare and a delusion! Surprise may be the essence of wit, as some authors tell us, but it certainly is not the essence of pleasure."

"You speak feelingly on the subject," said I.

"You would not wonder at that," said he, "if you knew what causes I had to do so. I could a tale unfold on this point if you would care to have it."

On my assuring him that I would he proceeded to give me the following recital:

"When I was a youth my mother had a maiden sister, with whom I was an acknowledged favorite, and as Aunt Abigail possessed a handsome fortune in fee simple, there were other grounds beside those of sentiment for rendering her favor a desirable thing. She lived at a handsome country place, which she took great pride and pleasure in keeping in the pink of order. Indeed, it would have vexed and mortified her for her own brother or sister to have found the least thing out of place or repair on her premises, so ambitious was she of sustaining her reputation of having the best-ordered establishment in the community. Nor did she take less pains with her dress and personal appearance, which, like her home, were handsome and imposing. Being somewhat ceremonious herself, she did not encourage informality in others, so they seldom approached her except by express invitation, and no one had an opportunity to see either herself or her house behind the scenes. Hence she kept up all the greater prestige amongst her friends and acquaintances, whose almost solitary impression of her was of a queenly, dignified woman, clad in elegant black silk or satin, with soft thread lace ruffles at her throat and wrists, a faint rose-tinge (like the pale reflection of the last rose of summer) still lingering on her cheek, soft chestnut looks bordering her brow, and a row of sound, white teeth gleaming in her mouth when she would smile graciously,

'Though in a stately kind.'

"When I was in my eighteenth year, Aunt Abigail attended the intermediate celebration at my school on February 14, and seemed much pleased with our professor, whose ornate and excessively-polished manners (after the Grandisonian school) were exactly to her taste. He entertained her with many labored gallantries and much 'genteel conversation,' judiciously seasoned with delicate flattery and profound deference for her own views. In looking back to all this, I now see what I was too unsophisticated to see at the time, viz., that the professor executed all these stiff frisks with some view to matrimony; at least he had a vague idea that if the worse came to the worst, Cedarwood (my aunt's home) would not be an undesirable retreat for an elderly widower. My aunt had no idea of contracting any matrimonial alliance, but still she had not reached the age (what woman ever does?) when the homage and admiration of the other sex were distasteful to her, so she permitted the professor to offer her his antiquated gallantries and was not ill-pleased by them. In fact, he so far ingratiated himself with her that she invited him to come with me and spend Easter at her house, together with a large party of friends she expected then from town.

"Owing to severe sickness on the part of the assistant teacher, our Easter vacation was granted three or four days earlier than usual, and it flashed over my impulsive mind, 'It will be a good idea to give Aunt Abigail a pleasant surprise. I will run right down to her house to-morrow.'

"On the spur of the moment I hurried off to the professor and insisted on his accompanying me. At first he demurred on the score of its being three days earlier than the time appointed by Aunt Abigail, but on my assuring him this would make no difference, he seemed to think I ought to know my aunt and her ways better than he did and finally agreed to my proposition; so we started off the next morning. It was a balmy April day when we set out, but, with the fickleness characteristic of that month, the weather had changed by the time we reached our destination, and we got off at the station in a cold, drizzly rain, which both literally and figuratively threw a damper over us. Aunt Abigail was in the habit of sending her comfortable carriage for visiters expected on the train, but, naturally, she did not have it awaiting for us on this occasion. I had to reconnoitre for a vehicle to carry us to Cedarwood, but met with only indifferent success, finding nothing but an open farm-wagon, in which we jolted along slowly and roughly for five miles, the rain steadily increasing all the time, so that by the time we reached Cedarwood we were fairly enduring cataracts, 'not all in our eye,' either.

"After standing a long time at the door it was at length opened, slowly, cautiously and reluctantly, by Aunt Abigail's housekeeper. 'Is that you, Mr. Alfred?' she asked, with disheartening tone and countenance. 'We didn't know you were coming to-day.'

"'I didn't know it myself till last night,' replied I. 'But where is my aunt?'

"'Your aunt returned from spending the winter in town only yesterday, and is very much engaged. She is in the dining-room, but you cannot see her yet.'

"But I was still resolved, in my willfulness and headstrong folly, to give Aunt Abigail a pleasant surprise, so I pushed past the housekeeper, and carrying the professor with me through dismantled and disheveled rooms and halls, hastened into the dining-room. What a spectacle met my eyes! Amid rubbish and confusion, boxes of china and silver, rolls of carpet and household wares of various kinds, stood a figure at which I stared open-eyed and mouthed, astonished and aghast. Ye gods! was this my queenly, handsome Aunt Abigail, with the pale rose-tinted cheeks, the sunny chestnut locks, the smiling white teeth, the rustling robes of silk and satin with the soft lace ruffles, this gray shadow, this old woman who might have personated one of the three fates or the three furies, this faded old woman, clad in a dingy wrapper, with gray hair, collapsed, ashy cheeks and bare gums? But my dismay was not greater than hers, for here she stood, a prophetess unveiled, a queen dethroned, and all this mischief done by the thoughtless, headstrong folly of a boy who, to add to his offense, must needs bring a witness to the ruthless unveiling and dethroning. It was several minutes before either of us spoke. Indeed, it was the professor who first broke the silence with a confused stream of explanation and apologies. The housekeeper coming in now, my aunt motioned her to show us to the parlor, where we spent several irksome and wretched hours whilst our rooms were being prepared, after long disuse in my aunt's absence. We did not see her again until dinner, when she had been metamorphosed by the arts of the toilet, but both sides had a distinct and embarrassing consciousness of the occurrences of the morning, and felt that it was impossible for things ever to return to their former footing. From that day forward a change came over the spirit of her dream. She could never get over the chagrin, mortification, anger and inconvenience entailed on her by my 'pleasant surprise.' In my observations of human nature I have found, indeed, that one can forgive anything sooner than being placed in a mortifying and ridiculous position. This far outweighs a grave wrong or injustice.

"Aunt Abigail treated me, as well as my friend, with formal politeness, but our visit was not a pleasant one, and we were heartily glad when Easter was over. After that I went to Cedarwood but seldom, and then was careful to observe the exact time fixed by my aunt. When she died a few years later and her will was read, the body of it filled me with satisfaction, for it bequeathed Cedarwood and other valuable property in the shape of stocks, etc., to her dear nephew, Alfred Smith. But oh, the codicil! How it did unman me and make me curse my own folly! It was dated a week later than the ill-fated Easter of my 'pleasant surprise,' and read thus: 'I hereby revoke the bequest of my estate Cedarwood etc., etc., to my nephew, Alfred Smith, and transfer the said Cedarwood and other properties to the children of my brother Joseph, in Missouri.'"

"Do you wonder now," said Smith in conclusion, "that I shudder at the bare mention of a 'pleasant surprise?"

"Indeed I do not," replied I, "and though they are not often attended with such disastrous results as you have just described, yet they are almost always objectionable and lead to some inconvenience and contretemps. If you decide to give a friend a pleasant surprise in the shape of an unexpected visit, ten to one you arrive at his house on the very day his wife has selected to take up or put down carpets, or perhaps you will find the house crammed full of other guests, with some of whom, perhaps, you are not on speaking terms. In some cases you will find illness in the family; in others you will find only the house at home. Altogether, I think a moderate degree of ceremony essential to the smoothness and comfort of social life, and I am much of the opinion of a lady in Richmond, who, on having a hint given her by a young man that he was getting up a surprise party to invade her peaceful domains, replied: 'When I want you all, I will invite you.'"

"I have known of artless and confiding women on a summer trip," resumed Smith, "whose enjoyment was quite dashed by thoughts of the lonely and ascetic life led by their husbands whom they imagined to be pursuing a round of ceaseless toil in order to afford them recreation. Sometimes the impulse to give their husbands a pleasant surprise by returning home a few days earlier than appointed, has led to the revelation that these anchorites were very much like the rigid hermit described in Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' who kept a store of rich venison and generous wine for refection, in his austere hermitage. By coming home a few days sooner than expected, a woman may sometimes walk in upon a dinner or wine party given by her lonely husband to his bachelor friends and find them all as merry as that jolly old soul, the famous King Cole. Pleasant surprises are generally fatal to innocent and agreeable delusions. Indeed, they are dangerous things in all respects, as I am ruefully aware. In regard to visiting one's friends, I think we might, with a slight alteration, quote the French proverb and conclude that propriety and foresight should teach us to avoid them."—MARY W. EARLY, in *Detroit Free Press.*

ALL TEARS.—It is perhaps difficult to measure the force of a lawyer's tears shed before a jury. They are not always so powerful as those described in the old song—"every drop shall turn a mill,"—and there is sometimes so much of a flood as to wash away the whole structure of the argument, and leave no solid impression even on a susceptible jury. Thus it is said of the late Jules Favre, that although an eloquent man he seldom won a case. He often wept genuine tears, which he dried up with his handkerchief; whereat the judges would laugh, but close observers said his eyes were red and swollen. Probably the judges made allowances for them, or in the words of Tennyson, exclaimed, "Tears, idle tears, I knew not what ye mean." So far as Favre was concerned, however, they meant business.

A crowd is not company.

A Botanical Discovery.

A discovery of unusual interest in connection with the life and growth of plants has recently been made by Professor Prinzheim, of the Berlin Academy of Natural Sciences. It completely overturns some theories which botanists had supposed to be well established. By means of new processes of examination, to which he gives the name of "microscopic-photo-chemistry," Professor Prinzheim has been studying the green coloring matter in the leaves of plants scientifically known as chlorophyl, and the cells in which it is contained. These cells, as has long been known, constitute but a small portion of the leaf structure, but are scattered like islands over a colorless, web-like expanse of fibers. The leaf appears all green because our eyes are too weak, without the aid of the microscope, to distinguish the separate green points which give to the whole surface its apparent uniform hue. Science has heretofore ascribed to the chlorophyl an intimate association with the sunlight in the work of extracting from the atmosphere nutriment for the plant. The colored substance in the cells was supposed to carry on the process of absorbing carbonic acid gas, retaining the carbon for the sustenance of the plant, and returning the acid to the air.

Now Herr Prinzheim demonstrates by a series of highly-interesting experiments that the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the actual work of assimilation is performed by a sort of wax or balsam-like stuff heretofore unknown, to which he gives the name of hypochlorine, and which has a powerful affinity for carbonic acid, when under the influence of sunlight. The green coloring serves the purpose only of screening this substance in the cells from the too powerful influence of the sun's rays, so that it may do its work with moderation and regularity. It is, in fact, only a green parasol for the protection of the active agent of the plant. If the intensity of the light is increased by optical apparatus, the chlorophyl regulator is too feeble to protect the plant, and the process of oxydation goes on with such fury that both chlorophyl and hypochlorine are destroyed. The atmosphere, the sunlight and the mysterious, colorless, balsam-like hypocolorine are the factors in the process of plant-growth, and the green matter which science has hitherto supposed to possess the chemical potency of the plant is thus shown to perform the essential but only secondary function of a sort of balance wheel in the machine. This discovery opens a new path for botanical research, and by demonstrating that plants have a regulator of vital forces corresponding to that possessed by animals in the lung and heart, is an additional step in the direction of showing the unity of all life upon the planet.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Total Abstinence in the White House.

The ladies would generally vote for Mrs. Hayes for a second term. It is safe to say that no lady in the present generation has produced a more favorable impression by the grace and simplicity of her manners in presiding at the White House than has she. It is worth a journey to Washington to see so simple and unconventional a lady at the very head of the best American society. Her portraits do her scant justice. Her face is wonderfully mobile; it constantly expresses her own genuine enjoyment in the enjoyment of her guests. Her laugh is contagious; and it would be as impossible for a photograph or even a portrait to picture the life that sparkles in her face as for a picture to portray the sunshine that dances on the dimpled surface of a lake which ever and anon breaks out into a quiet rippled laughter.

Her social victory is complete, and has been won after a hard battle. The story has been told before but it is worth retelling. She came to Washington determined not to offer wine to her guests; this was the determination of a lifetime, and she would not and could not abandon it. To give a state dinner without wine was declared to be impossible; all Washington society was opposed to her; I believe it even became a Cabinet question. For a year she was a target for the sort of arrows which it is so hard for any woman to bear unflinchingly. But she bore it all; by her patient persistence and her tact she carried the day and conquered Mrs. Grundy in her own field. She never has offered wine; Washington follows her lead; and I doubt whether any State capital, not excluding the capital of Maine, is a more thoroughly temperate city than Washington to-day.

The exclusion of wines and liquors from the Capitol dates from the days of Senator Wilson, but I judge that public sentiment has grown stronger, and that the exclusion is more complete now than ever before. As you go to Capitol Hill along Pennsylvania avenue, you come to a liquor shop with a sign extending out over the side-walk. On it are the words: "The Last Chance." On the reverse side, seen as you come back from the Capitol, are the words: "The First Chance." Possibly a man who understands the appropriate signals can find a chance for a drink at the House or Senate restaurants; but nothing stronger than lager is drank publicly.—Letter from Washington.

HOW TO CHECK COUGHS.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, in his late Boston lectures, says that there are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can always be stopped by the influence of arrest. Coughing, for instance, can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is also a preventive of hiccough, but much less so than of sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is a means of stopping coughing. And, he adds, that the will has immense power there. There was a French nurse who used to say, "The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of his food for to-day." It was exceedingly rare that a patient coughed then.

Queen Victoria, in opening Parliament in late years, takes on the appearance of robes of state but not the robes themselves. She wears her ordinary widow's dress and the royal robes are outspread upon the throne. After she seats herself, it is the office of the Princess Beatrice to pull the corners of the robes over the skirt of her mother's gown.

The Tuileries Demolished.

Paris has always been proud, and justly so, of her stately public monuments. She owes, indeed, her beauty largely to her noble palaces, her vast public offices, her lofty columns and arches, and her imposing churches; and when, in 1871, the news went round the world that many of these edifices had been consigned by the reckless Communists to the flames, every one who had ever seen Paris shuddered to think how her beauty must thus have been marred.

Among the buildings thus burned was the ancient palace of the Tuileries, the residence of the sovereigns of France for several centuries. After it had been burned, only its gaunt and blackened walls remained; and so it has stood, a gloomy and majestic ruin, and a symbol of Communistic violence, from that day to this.

What to do with this ruin has been a question with the new government of France. Should it be rebuilt, and remain as a historic monument of the past, and as a central adornment of the city; or should it be torn down and give place to a handsome park?

Its fate has now been decided by the Chambers. The Tuileries is to wholly disappear. It will, henceforth, be a dim memory; and the site where it has stood will bloom with flowers, sparkle with fountains, and be bright with smooth green lawns.

One cannot think of this decision without regret. The Tuileries has stood through many revolutions and convulsions. Though the palace was entered and mutilated by the mob in the first revolution, who there insulted and almost murdered Louis XIV. and Marie Antoinette, it never seems to have occurred to those fierce spirits to destroy the ancient edifice; and afterwards, the first Republic took care to repair it and put it in order again. The mob once more invaded the Tuileries in 1830, and a third time in 1848; but still they left it standing, and its dome loomed proudly over the Republican as it had over the monarchical city.

The same Commune which burned the Tuileries in 1871 also pulled down the Column Vendome, which had been reared to celebrate the victories of the first Napoleon. But the Assembly re-erected it, and it now stands just where it did before. Why should the Column Vendome be restored, while the Tuileries is doomed?

It is because the Republicans, who now control the government, see in the Tuileries a monument of royalty and of long periods of oppression and tyranny.

What memories the very name of this ancient palace calls up! Since three centuries ago, when a factory of tiles stood on the spot (the name "Tuileries" means "tile-factory", what scenes of state and ceremony, what brilliant assemblages, what romances of royal life, what grave decisions of state, what secret councils, what dark intrigues, the old edifice has witnessed! What gorgeous feastings, what somber tragedies have taken place within its walls!

The first to reign there was the cunning and cruel Catherine de Medicis, the royal prisoner, she who instigated the frightful massacre of Saint Bartholomew in its very chambers, and witnessed the carnage from its windows. There lived brave Henry of Navarre, and the magnificent Louis XVI., and the pleasure-loving fifteenth Louis. The last to inhabit the Tuileries was Napoleon III., who there entertained czars, sultans, and emperors, and held a court not less splendid than any monarch who had lived there before him.

All these times of royal magnificence have, perhaps, passed away in France. The Republic, in all its democratic simplicity, reigns, and will, perhaps, long reign, and the Tuileries will no longer be there to remind people of what has been.

Carrying Letters by Express.

The public will learn with surprise that the report of the Commission of Appeals of the Post Office Department is against permitting express companies from carrying letters, even though the United States postage is paid. The report is unaccompanied by any argument worthy of the name. Every person who sends a letter by express does so because he thinks he has a greater certainty of its prompt and speedy transmission than if he entrusted it to the mail. He voluntarily pays two cents more postage for this additional security. If there was no additional security the public would soon find it out, and the carrying of letters by express would cease by lack of reason why letters should be so carried. On this coast the express company of Wells, Fargo & Company has been of inestimable advantage. Its management has been a model of promptness, fidelity and dispatch. A letter entrusted to its care was universally regarded as good as delivered. Even at present, when the mail facilities are much improved, there is a certain advantage in sending letters over certain routes by this model express. Why should not a citizen be permitted to add two cents to the three cents the Government charges for the privilege of feeling safe, even if his letter were no safer in their hands than in the hands of Government officials? It should be remembered that such connections as Wells, Fargo & Company have built up in the course of years involve the expenditure of large sums of money. It is proposed now that the Government shall declare their business, as far as relates to carrying letters, unlawful. Until it is shown that the revenues of the Department are injuriously affected by the carrying of letters by private companies the report will be regarded as based on very slight pretences.—*S. F. Morning Call.*

CANDIED CITRON.—Pare and seed the citron; let lay over night in a weak sugar water. Next morning drain through a colander; take to one pound of citron one pound of white sugar; put the sugar on and boil until quite a thick syrup is formed; then drop the citron in and cook down thick; when done pour out on plates and leave near the stove until dry; then sprinkle with granulated sugar and keep in glass jars. Lemon and orange peel can be prepared in the same way, only it is necessary to lay in sugar water over night.

Preserve citron in the same way, only taking half a pound of sugar; cook until clear and put away for use.

An idol stated to "represent the Hindoo elephant-headed goddess Gunputty," figured in a trade-mark, was lately the subject of litigation in a London court.

Take This Lesson.

She sat all day long with an expectant look on her face. Her hands lay idly in her lap, and ever and anon would give a nervous twitch. Her face was flushed and betrayed some hidden wish. In the morning she had been cheery and gay, but the smile diminished and faded like a tiny violet as the hours rolled on, until, as the sun faded down behind the western gable of the West Baltimore roller-skating rink, the sweetness of the smile turned from early strawberries and cream to last summer's cucumber pickles. She was cross and irritable, and it was a good thing that it was Lent, for not one morsel passed those parched, dry lips. The "God of love," but not of reason, started out yesterday, for it was his holiday. Sweetly clad in epidermis, washed to the consistency of snow, with a tiny bow and arrow—made after the model of the Harford archers—dangling over his flesh-colored tunic, this naughty little boy felt like a morning star. His letter-bag, crammed to its utmost, swung lightly over his shoulder—more lightly than the average letter-carrier's. Cupid's letters were "taffy," pulled until it was too thin almost even to claim the name of "taffy," except that every one who was fortunate enough to receive a missile from his bow, said: "It was too sweet for anything."

All save the unfortunate spoken of as "she" in the beginning. Why she was unhappy was thusly: It was leap year; she loved madly, but too well! "Claude, Claude, why hast thou forsaken me?" was the mad raving of that turbulent brain, whose exterior has been described. Margarita Rebecca had saved from the joyful Christmas tide until the festive tissue and tinsel paper season all her pin-money. Claude was backward in the declaration of love. Slowly as the wheels of time turned in their crank of hours, on December 31, Margarita Rebecca sat waiting until January, 1880, would throw off the bonds that bound her as a female, and make her free to ask the hand of any one. It was leap year; Margarita R. was a man in love's world. Thus it was that she saved her money to pop the question in this delicate valentine way to her Claude. Any one who has visited the stationery stores in this city lately cannot help but remember a young, fresh and pretty female, just nineteen, wearing a love of a bonnet, Buttercup dress, tiny kid gloves, and the rest of feminine fixtures, who eagerly scanned the valentines upon the counter. Ate, rather than read the lines within. The feverish anxiety to select one, and *the* one could not help but be noticed. She would stay for a while and then dart off. Inquiry of the storekeeper would bring forth the reply that that was "Miss Margarita Rebecca ——," a love-sick maiden, searching like the Democratic party, for a candidate to carry their last hope to victory. It is needless to say she, like the party, could not find one, at least to win, as the sequel shows. It was last Friday that the *American* man was in Guggenheimer & Wells', and Margarita rushed in. Poor thing! She was a warning to all females—young, but ambitious to marry, and who intend to take the opportunity offered by leap year. Read this and learn. Margarita was worn out. In desperation she picked up a $50 valentine and read:

"Few words I have spoken
My dearest to you,
Yet I send you a token
Of fond love unbroken;
For constant and true
Is the heart which now offers
Its homage anew."

And so on through ten verses, ending with an unmistaken declaration of love and marriage. The price was paid, and Margarita R. departed happy. Cupid carried his box yesterday and left it at a door in Baltimore where lives a timid, but sensible young man. The morning mail time had passed. Margarita received no letter, valentine or foreign postal card. Noon mail passed; same result. Afternoon mail; similar. Here it was that Busey took her photograph, reproduced above. Night mail likewise. Margarita nearly fainted when her sister received a beauty and she none. Such is life. Tired, worn out and disgusted, Margarita R. was about ready to die. What had she to live for? Nine o'clock, and the front door bell rang. "Sit still, my heart, sit still," were the faltering words that fell from her parching lips as she inwardly digested: "We are all right up to the present time." So it seemed, for the waiter brought unto her an envelope—all pretty embossment and cupids and doves. With trembling fingers and faltering movements the seal was broken—the paper withdrawn. Sad, sad! for there arose from that bosom a cry much like a wail. Restoratives were applied, and she is doing as well as a tender leap-year wall-flower nipped in the bud can be expected to do. In the remote recesses of a wide, old-fashioned fire-place there still lurk, or rather did lurk, the ashes of one cremated love missive. A traveling magician, whose address can be obtained by applying at this office, has put together the tiny ashes of a once fair one-cent chromo. It is thus described:

"A maiden fair to see
With teeth of falsity,
A neck of blushing beauty,
With hair of golden hue,
A face just fit for two,
A dress for menial's duty,"

—*Baltimore American.*

An elderly gentleman in New York who for some years has been experimenting with the juice of the milk weed, with reference to substituting it for India rubber, has discovered something which he regards as far more valuable than the object he was seeking. He has succeeded in producing a solution that converts all fabrics into water-proof goods. The most delicate colored silks, broadcloths, kid gloves, feathers, furs, velvets, ostrich plumes, when treated to this process, cannot, in appearance, be distinguished from those not subjected to it. But floods of water will run off of pink silk dipped in the bath two years ago, ostrich feathers do not have a curl disturbed, and the water standing on the goods collects in globules like mercury, even as it does on the leaves of some plants, notably those of the lotus, which can be found in the River Rouge, near this city. Nor does the solution fill up the pores of the cloth. A company with a capital of $2,000,000 has been established. *Detroit Press.*

ROSE WATER.—Take otto of roses, twenty-five drops, rub it in with an ounce of white sugar and four drachms of carbonate of magnesia; then add gradually half a gallon of water and four ounces of proof spirits.

Care of the Teeth.

Dr. White, editor of the *Dental Cosmo*, gives excellent advice to parents as to the care of the teeth of children. The following suggestions may prove useful to thousands of our readers:

Dr. White mentions that earache is often associated with and dependent on the difficult emergence of one or more teeth.

Apart from the aggravation of the fever and the increased liability to convulsions incident to this added anguish there is also the possibility of a loss of hearing (of course entailing in young children a loss of speech) from the resultant congestion and inflammation.

Another valuable admonition relates to sixth-year molars, whose true character is strangely misconceived by most persons.

He advises parents to count their children's teeth occasionally after the fifth year, and when more than five are found on either side of either jaw they may know that the sixth or last one belongs to the second or permanent set, and if lost, will never be replaced.

If found decayed, however, shortly after their appearance, as is frequently the case, they must be removed at once, but they should never be allowed to decay if the mischief can be avoided.

The attention on the part of the parent or guardian should consist, not only in directing the habitual thorough cleansing of the teeth by the child, but should include a personal supervision of the operation, in order that serious omissions as to time or manner may not occur.

In addition, a systematic examination of the mouth by a competent dentist should be made at frequent intervals.

It will not do to wait until the child makes a complaint of toothache, or until the ravages of decay make themselves visible to the unprofessional eye.

In a chapter on the hygiene of the mouth, Dr. White points out how much mischief is wrought by the use of unsuitable brushes and injudicious scrubbing—by the resort to tooth powders and mouth washes.

There is no agent, for instance, more commonly employed for cleansing the teeth, or more deserving of utter condemnation, than powdered charcoal.

Again, the large majority of persons err in choosing brushes which are too stiff and too large, and in applying them too vigorously.

A very moderate application of a soft brush, with a gentle frictional powder, such as precipitated chalk, is sufficient for the external surfaces of the teeth; it is quite unnecessary to use the powder oftener than once a day, the best time for such purpose being just before retiring.

The morning cleansing may be properly performed with the aid of a little pure, mild soap, like white Castile; and for rinsing the mouth after meals, he recommends tepid water, to which has been added a few drops of spirits of ammonia or lime water.

The use of a quill toothpick after meals to dislodge particles of food from between the teeth is advisable, as is also the use of a strand of waxed floss silk, passed between them at least once daily.

Perhaps no single article is more useful as a wash, in various disordered conditions of the mouth, than *phenol sodique*, a preparation made from tar.

According to our author, it unites the properties of an ant-acid, an astringent, a sedative, a styptic, an antiseptic, and a disinfectant.

Provided there are no local, exciting, mechanical causes, it will be found effective also in that class of cases of soft, spongy, swollen gums, which bleed at the slightest touch.

This preparation may be used diluted more or less, according to the varying indications, from half a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, being mixed with a tumblerful of water.

Drudge-Mothers and Fine-Lady Daughters.

Every one blames the fine-lady daughter and pities the poor drudge-mother.

The daughter sits in the parlor, in nice clothes and elegantly arranged hair, dawdling over a novel, or chatting with companions or friends. Her mother is toiling in the kitchen, or fretting her soul in the vain attempt to reduce her pile of "mending," and at the same time look after a tumbling baby.

The mother's face is worn and thin. Baby has pulled her hair askew. She still wears the old dress that she put on in such a hurry at half-past five in the morning, when baby woke her from a weary sleep.

She is tired! She is always tired. She is tired on Saturday, and she is tired on Sunday; she is tired in the morning, and tired in the evening; she goes to bed and gets up tired.

It is hard not to be angry with the daughter, we confess. She can look in her exhausted mother's face, and know how much work is to be done, and never willingly put forth a hand to help her. Nay, she is going out to tea this evening, and will come to her mother to have her dress adjusted for the great occasion. She casts much of the burden of her existence upon the too generous heart that she does not appreciate, and never once feels the impulse to give the aid of her youthful strength.

In all our modern world there is not an uglier sight than this, no, not one. It is but natural to throw the blame of it upon the daughter. "Heartless wretch!" we have heard such a girl called by indignant acquaintances.

She is to be *pitied*, rather. When she was a little child, all lovely and engaging, her mother said to herself, "*She* shall not be the drudge I was. *She* shall not be kept out of school to do housework, as I was. *She* shall have a good time while she is young, for there's no knowing what her lot will be afterward."

And so her mother made her young life a long banquet of delights. Rough places were made smooth for her; all difficulties were removed from her path. The lesson taught her every hour for years and years was that it was no great matter what other people suffered, if only her mother's daughter had a good time.

She learned that lesson thoroughly, and a frightful selfishness was developed in her.

Her eyes may fall upon these lines. If so, we tell her that people in general will make no allowance for the faults of her bringing up. They will merely say, "See what a shocking and shameful return she makes for her mother's indulgent and generous care."

It isn't safe to make light of a dark horse.

Detroit Currency.

Don't stand in front of a buzz-saw nor behind a grindstone.

Victor Hugo drinks coffee every hour in the day. Americans chew it when they go to the theater.

According to the spelling reform ocean should be spelled "oshun," but it won't help sea-sickness a cent's worth.

The *Elmira Advertiser* offers to put any one on track of a good family horse. Who cares to see the tracks of a horse?

Wild geese fly northward at this season of the year, while tame ones fly down town to price the new kinds of dress goods.

Less money in bridal tours and more in flour and potatoes would be a great help towards making this country solid on her pins.

The *Albany Argus* says that the Greeks were the first to make ice cream, but lovers didn't feed it to each other with spoons.

An Indiana girl who was suddenly kissed at a party has become insane. Such things should be talked over a whole week beforehand.

Spring chickens as big as canary birds are in the market, strawberries are down to four cents apiece, and everything betokens a double-back action spring.

Bankruptcy is not alone known to Americans. Englishmen use it to get square with the world when they owe $100,000 and have no assets but six night-shirts.

The man who can "under no circumstances be a candidate" for office, simply tells the public that he has looked the ground over and found no chances to be one.

Tennyson is advised by a Buffalo paper to cease writing poetry and go at some honorable profession—the law, for instance. It is a good thing to let bad enough alone.

There is a period in every boy's life when you can't convince him that pantaloons were not invented for the simple purpose of having something to button suspenders to.

Any boy who can have fun playing marbles should be allowed to indulge in the game. He will grow to manhood to find his dignity and his coat-tails in the way of such amusements.

American beef is shipped across the sea and sold at three cents a pound, but when killed at home it sells for three times as much. This is a new game of "fifteen" for some one to work out.

That bill to break up the white paper ring should be closely watched in Congress. It is a matter which concerns the whole public, and any attempt to smother the bill will make red-hot times for the men who try it.

Intelligence Items.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The Philadelphia musical association has appropriated $500 for the relief of the sufferers in Silesia and Ireland.

People in Washington declare that there have never been so many social scandals in that city as during this winter.

There are nine ladies on the London School Board. England is very liberal to women in the educational and business privileges accorded her.

A lady teacher in Boston has resigned after a service in that city of over forty-one years. Thirteen teachers are now employed who have taught over thirty years in the Boston city schools.

A committee of Wisconsin teachers recommend that no State certificates be granted to any person except upon examination, and then not until he has successfully taught for at least five years.

Mr. David Matthews, the builder of the first locomotive ever constructed in this country, now lives in San Francisco. This engine was called "The Best Friend of Charleston," and was built at the West Point Foundry Works.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Boston, proposes to present a petition asking the privileges of women voting upon the question of liquor license. They also ask the signature of every person of legal age in the city.

Edison keeps on lighting his lamps and illuminating New Jersey with a steady and far-reaching radiance, and there does not appear to be any place for humbug to come in. The cost of the electric light is what people want to get at now.

Another man—this time a Chicagoan—has announced that he has discovered a process by which illuminating gas can be made from water. The Chicago people are ready to believe in it as they have an idea that water must have been made for something or other.—[Courier Journal.

It cannot be said that Congress has done absolutely nothing during this session. The House actually succeeded yesterday in adopting the resolution authorizing the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee to appoint a clerk. At this rate of progress the committee will get to work early in the twentieth century.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The large receipts from customs, which are running far ahead of the estimates, are swelling the resources of the Treasury to such an extent that there promises to be a net balance at the end of the fiscal year of nearly $25,000,000. Uncle Sam can sit among his money bags with a complacent sense of solvency and prosperity.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Of the twenty-two persons selected in Boston as members of governing boards for charitable and reformatory institutions, eight are women who are said to do their work "in a very sensible and practical way." Why shouldn't they? Women who are not "sensible and practical" are not apt to take an interest in benefiting mankind—or womankind either.

President Eliot last week addressed the Massachusetts teachers' association in advocacy of a long tenure of office by teachers, this long tenure implying intelligent selection with strict examinations and a probationary service. He also asked for a retirement of teachers on pensions or annuities, with absolute security against a reduction of salaries, thus freeing the teachers from anxiety, and leaving them to devote all their powers to their work. The association unanimously approved the formation of a national council of education.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The last Pacific steamer brought only 109 Chinese.

The total rainfall here this season has been only about 15½ inches.

U. S. Grant, Jr., is on his way to this coast again, or is here already.

John M. Morton, American Counsel at Honolulu, came here by the last steamer from Australia.

Mayor Kalloch, last Sabbath evening, gave a characteristic address in defense of himself and the Workingmen.

The names of fifty-five individuals, arrested for drunkenness, were on the docket before the Police Judge one day last week.

What must be said of the mother who, in sanity and after mature deliberation, strangles her own infant child? Such cases occur in this city.

In Chinatown is an artesian well sunk to a great depth, and the water flowing from it is as pure as that which flows through the mains of Spring Valley.

Several reports of small-pox cases were received by the Health Officer last week, but upon investigation they all turned out to be harmless cases of chicken-pox.

The Superintendent of the Industrial School employs twenty prisoners in taking out rock from a quarry in the western part of the county for use in repairing the county road.

The observations taken at the United States Signal Service Office show the rainfall for the month, and 14.83 for the season, as against 20.07 for the corresponding season in 1878-79, and 33.08 in 1877-78.

Rev. Dr. Guard, who for several years has been a popular Methodist preacher here and in Oakland, has gone East. He will assume the pastoral duties at the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.

The *Chronicle* has in its window a bunch of oranges from Los Angeles. The largest orange measures 14½ inches in circumference and weighs 1¾ pounds; the next one measures 14¼ inches and weighs 1 pound.

Last week there were 98 deaths; 57 were males, 41 females; 89 white persons and 9 copper-colored. Nineteen were infants under 1 year, eighteen between 30 and 40, and sixteen between 50 and 60. Two died of alcoholism.

Judge Sawyer has filed a concurring opinion with Judge Hoffman in the Parrott habeas corpus case, declaring the unconstitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature forbidding the employment of Chinese by corporations.

The city has been doubly afflicted with political excitement over the elections—that for Joint Senator to fill the vacancy made by the ineligibility of Mr. Beaty, of San Mateo, and that for fifteen freeholders to prepare a new charter.

A sharp political or municipal contest has been in progress about the election of Joint Senator, the candidates being Byrnes, of San Mateo county, and Freud, of San Francisco—the former, Republican, the latter, Workingman and Democrat.

One of the largest lumps of solid gold ever seen in the city was on exhibition at the office of the Pacific Refinery for a short time a few days ago. It was about fourteen inches long by seven in width and six in height. Its value was estimated at $55,000.

Says the *Pacific*: If there are Congregational clergymen, East or West, who want to do large work for small pay, they can find in this State several vacant churches, with small, desirable meeting-houses, and a few earnest Christian members, and plenty of room.

A Chinaman, proprietor of a laundry on Bush street, has been arrested for a violation of the recent ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, which provides that laundries shall not be more than one story in height. This is the first prosecution under the ordinance.

Two young San Franciscan hoodlums met with severe but just punishment in Oakland, the other day. They were arrested on the local train Sunday night, while in the act of beating a Chinaman, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $300 or to be imprisoned for 180 days in the Police Court.

Last week the number of men employed in Golden Gate Park by the Bush fund, was 190. More could be at work if the surveying of the roads in the Park were ready. It is said by Mr. Bush that many of the applicants who have not yet obtained work are in very destitute circumstances, and about 600 of them are men who have families to maintain.

A large audience assembled at Y. M. C. A. Hall a few evenings since to welcome the Hon. Edward Carswell, the well-known Canadian temperance orator. He will work in the Order for some time, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. He is favorably known as a speaker and worker, and brings the experience of a quarter of a century.

The great swimming match which was expected to have come off last Sunday was postponed for two weeks, when it is presumed the weather will be more favorable and the water warmer. Why don't the swimmers pray to Neptune, or Pluvius, or some other god, to give them fine weather on all Sundays, that they may have a large company of lovers of pleasure?

The Committee of the Free Library recommend the purchase of 4,024 volumes for $5,403.15, the greater number of which are intended for circulating purposes. Of these, 2,365 are fiction, 255 history, 60 voyages, and 1,298 juvenile works. They seem to understand how great is the demand for works of fiction. Is the demand for this class of books from men of leisure? Or, is it from women out of employment?

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes interviews with over one hundred leading merchants in relation to the prospects for trade in the coming season. There appears to be a general belief that the depression of trade in San Francisco is about to disappear, that abundant rains have insured excellent crops, and the extension of railway enterprises are all combining to start our city upon an era of unexampled prosperity.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the English astronomer, will arrive here in a few days. His stay, however, will be limited, as he will sail for Australia April 10th. During his sojourn here he will deliver three lectures at Mercantile Library Hall. His subject will be: Monday evening, April 5th, "The Sun;" Wednesday evening, April 7th, "The Planets;" and Friday evening, April 9th, "The Stars." Professor Proctor is an astronomer of world-wide reputation.

A few mornings ago a man was arrested on Kearny street for being drunk and disturbing the peace while yelling at the top of his voice, "Vive la Commune" and "Vive Kearney." When arraigned in the Police Court he pleaded guilty to each charge, and was remanded for sentence. After the prisoner had been convicted the police authorities made inquiries in regard to the man, and ascertained that on the 30th of last August he was discharged from the penitentiary, after having served a two-years' term for burglary.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company earned $13,901,378 in the year ending December 31st last; expended $5,475,503 for operating the road and $6,952,427 for dividends and for interest on bonds and for purchase of them, and carried $1,196,161 forward. Its funded debt is $50,495,000. It received $17,500 for passenger carriage more than in 1878, and $16,882 for freight. It sold 243,337 acres of land for $1,007,856. Its outstanding land grant bonds are $6,399,000, and its fund for their redemption $3,976,520.

The female gambler who caused the arrest of two men on charges of having dealt at faro, did not appear against the accused when the case was called in the Police Court, having left town—so the police state. The game to which she was taken, and where, she said, it was doubtless the intention to get possession of a considerable amount of money and some very valuable diamonds in her possession, is reported to be frequented by women. The woman acknowledged to the police her passion for the game, and was only prevented from playing more than the $10 she lost by the impression she received that it was a "hogging" game.

A morning journal says: Under the guidance of Sergeant Avan and special officer Galbraith, Chan Shu Tong, Consul-General of China, and Colonel Bee, Consul, made a thorough inspection of the entire Chinese quarters, with a view of determining what had been done toward improvement in sanitary matters of late. With but few exceptions it was found that all portions had gone through a renovating process, as evidenced by white walls, clean floors and painted fronts. Where neglect was apparent, it was found upon inquiry that the fault was with the Caucasian landlords, who up to this time had done nothing but promise. The work of renovating is still in progress. The great improvement made is noticeable all through the Chinese quarters.

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Grant and party have left Galveston.

The New York piano strike has virtually ended.

Nine illicit distilleries have been broken up in Georgia.

United States Senator Sharon has returned from Washington.

Over 100 medical students have been arrested in St. Petersburg on suspicion.

Abel Rathbone Corben, brother-in-law of General Grant, died recently at his home in Jersey City.

The Connecticut Senate has rejected the bill providing for woman suffrage on the license question.

Snow in St. John, N. B., some places is five or six feet deep, and trains are badly delayed in all directions.

In Goldsboro, N. C., two colored Sherman delegates were elected to the Chicago Convention after a hard struggle.

Gen. Grant announces that he will leave New Orleans about April 8th, for Galena, to spend the summer at his home.

The Emperor of Russia has presented Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, a war steamer, 40,000 rifles and several Krupp guns.

The quarterly interest on the government bonds held by William H. Vanderbilt, just paid at New York, amounted to $310,500.

By command of Queen Victoria, a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial lost his life in Zululand.

The Kentucky Senate has passed the House whipping-post bill, which Senator Hayes denounced as a measure to punish negroes.

The Rhode Island Senate has rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving school suffrage to women—13 to 20.

At Quebec, small-pox among street-car horses increases. The St. John Street Railway Company stopped running in consequence.

The journeymen tailors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, numbering 500, struck yesterday for an advance ranging from ten to 100 per cent.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that it has information from Washington that Grant will withdraw as a candidate before the Chicago Convention.

In Congress the House Committee on Public Expenditures has discussed a bill providing for a general reduction in salaries of government employes.

In Cincinnati the cigar-makers have accepted the concession of employers, and returned to work. The loss during the strike to all interests involved $30,000.

President Angell has accepted the Chinese mission, and it is understood that he will be granted a leave of two years from his duties as President of the Michigan University.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives adopted a resolution—48 to 11—submitting to electors a proposition of amendment to the Constitution allowing woman suffrage.

Nearly 3,000 immigrants landed at New York in two days last week, from European steamers. The total arrivals for the month, thus far, are 12,720, against 6,051 for the entire month last year.

Large quantities of fine California oranges have arrived in New York. They were sold by some street venders at from five to fifteen cents each, and by others at the rate of six for twenty-five cents.

Edmunds has presented to the U. S. Senate a memorial largely signed by male and female residents of Washington, asking the enactment of a law for punishment, by castration, of the crime of rape.

In San Domingo peace has been restored, and business is brisk. In Hayti a bill passed imposing a duty of ten per cent on Mexican silver. This measure alone was considered sufficient to cause a revolution.

The extraordinary cold winter in France has severely injured the grape vines, so much so that it is feared this year's crop will again be very poor. The vines in Burgundy, more especially in the Champagne District, have suffered unusually.

Farm hands in St. John's Parish, La., have struck for a dollar a day. They had been receiving seventy-five cents a day. It is stated that the negroes threatened to cut levees, burn houses, etc., but no violence as yet has been reported.

Chairman Atkins, of the House Committee on Appropriations, stated that he had given up all hope now of an early adjournment of Congress; that there was so much dilly-dallying over everything that he expected the session to be prolonged into July.

The Duchess of Marlborough has written a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, stating that there is now no fear of famine in Ireland, but that there is dire destitution in the mountainous parts and on the sea-coast. There is great need of clothing and seed.

The Greenback State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated Hendrich B. Wright for President. They passed resolutions to extend party sympathy and active co-operation to the Workingmen of California in their efforts to combat the evils of Chinese cheap labor.

A letter from Birmingham, Alabama, says: While workmen were engaged in digging a well near the rolling mills, a sudden current of gas began to flow, and immediately thereafter petroleum started and is flowing at the rate of ninety barrels a day. Great excitement prevails.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: San Francisco is in a quandary. One reason why radical measures cannot be taken against Chinatown is, that there is not a place in which to put the Celestial offenders against the health laws if they should be arrested. The jails are already full of Caucasians.

Parnell, while attempting to address an election meeting at Enniscarthy last week, was received with yells, groans and a discharge of rotten eggs by persons belonging to a rival faction. Parnell gave up the attempt to speak. He was hit in the face, caught round the waist, and nearly hurled from the platform.

Winter seems to be dying hard. The heaviest snow-storm that has visited New England for some time prevailed recently. In many places the snow is over a foot deep on the level, and the drifts have seriously interfered with travel. The storm is of wide extent, as far as Nevada.

A London telegram says: In order that the relief of the people in distress on the coast of Galway and Mayo may be carried out effectively, a frigate has been dispatched in addition to the three gunboats hitherto employed. The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly arrive on the west coast of Ireland to inspect the arrangements for relief.

W. J. Porter, a hard character, shot and killed Thos. Carmody in a town in Colorado. The murder was unprovoked, and in less than an hour about fifty unmasked citizens gathered at the jail and hung Porter to a ridge-pole of the jail. He swore until they put the rope around his neck. He then spoke a few words, and said: "Pull up the rope, boys."

The Augsburg *Gazette* says that the pending trouble between Russia and China is entirely due to English influence at Peking. The *Nord*, of Brussels, refuses to believe the report until it is confirmed, but maintains that if China should enter into hostile league against Russia, she will receive a lesson that will cost her Kuldja, and England will have the new chagrin of seeing Russia strengthened in her hold on the frontier of China.

A Russian Commissioner named Klavolsky, who left Odessa March 9th, is expected soon at San Francisco on the cruiser *Moscow*. The ostensible object of the journey is to arrange a line of steamers from California to the mouth of the Amoor River. The Russian fleet in the Pacific is greater numerically than the Pacific fleets of all other nations combined. It is said that Russia and America are negotiating concerning Klavolsky's mission.

In the hope of at least a partial settlement of the Chinese question, three commissioners have been appointed to China, including the Minister Plenipotentiary, President Angell, to negotiate a treaty. The other two are John F. Swift of California, and Wm. H. Trescott, of South Carolina. The latter was Assistant Secretary of State under President Buchanan, and previously occupied the position of Secretary of the United States Legation at London. He remained in private life on his South Carolina plantation during the war, until the Federal troops took possession of the Sea Islands, when he left his splendid mansion, and his three hundred slaves to the tender mercies of the soldiers of General Stevens' brigade who were quartered in the magnificent palace.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports since our last issue have been very light, but the demand for shipment by the next steamers to Central America and Panama, and to China and Japan is good. There is also a good deal going aboard ship for Liverpool. The local trade is in a healthy condition. Receipts are moderate and stocks of wheat fit for our mills are running low, and held stiffly for full prices. Flour is also firm and lower prices can hardly be anticipated for the present.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@5 00; choice and extra choice, $5 00@5 50; Oregon, good to choice, $5 50@6 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	8s9d@9s3d.	10s6d@11s1d.
Freight rates,	45@50s.	35@40s.
Local market,	$1.60@1.67½.	$1.87½@1.95.

The prices are for spot lots of average, California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

The general features of the market have not shown any material change from the condition reported in our last review. Outside of cargoes from Valleyo and Oakland the amount coming forward is small and mostly grading below number 2. Offerings are light and nearly all of the same quality. Shippers are doing very little, as must be evident from the very slow dispatch vessels on berth are having. Clearances have been few, but engaged tonnage is becoming reduced to a small amount. Millers report few purchases, and these few are of fair and good grades at $1.90@1.92½. Holders of number 2 will not part with their goods at any less money, but both millers and shippers say there is nothing in it for them at anything above the inside figure. Quotations for number 1 at this place are are entirely nominal. None could be had probably at less than $2.00, but sales are not made public at that price, nor indeed at any price. We hear of transactions in the interior where such wheat is found at the equivalent of $2.06 here. The prospects of the State are now very bright owing to the timely rains which have fallen in nearly all regions. With early seeding, increased acreage and a very general distribution of moisture, we may anticipate the largest crop of cereals yet harvested in California.

We quote Superfine, $1.80@1.85; fair to choice milling, $1.90@2.00; shipping, $1.80@1.90.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—This market has ruled very quiet since our last review. There is only one wheat charter reported, and that at a low rate, £2 to Cork or Havre. Some wooden vessels are taking engagements to fill up the interim until the new season opens. The aggregate of tonnage in sight is very small as compared with that of a year ago, and with the revival of business ships should do well.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	17,000	10,607	110,000
1878.	27,500	34,598	111,291

BARLEY—There has been a good deal of activity in this market and large quantities have changed hands at outside prices. The tone is firm and confident.

We quote feed, 80@85; Brewing, 87½@97½; Chevalier, 90c@$1 25; for Coast, $1 25@$1 50, for good, to choice bay.

OATS—Receipts have been confined almost entirely to 9,000 sacks from Puget Sound and these were quickly taken at $1.30 to $1.35, according to quality. Choice continues scarce and sells readily at $1.45.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; common to fair feed, $1 15@$1 30.

CORN—There are few transactions reported, but there is reason to think the market is not so steady as might appear. We quote higher and think the prices are obtainable.

We quote white at $1.10@—; large yellow, 1.10@1.12½; small round yellow, 1.10@$1.15.

RYE—There has been a sale of 20 tons choice at $1.20.

We quote, $1.15@1.20.

BUCKWHEAT.—All coming forward finds quick sale at full prices.

We quote at $1 85@1 95.

MILLSTUFFS—Middlings are dearer and other commodities firm.

Bran, per ton	$13 00@14 00
Middlings, per ton	20 00@22 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	24 00@25 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	20 00@20 50

WOOL—The San Francisco *Prices Current* gives the following: Receipts of new clip aggregate about 675 bales. Arrivals are increasing quite rapidly. Sales have been made at 33 to 36c, the whole Santa Catalina Island clip having been taken on the island at the outside price. Contracts are reported from Eastern Oregon at 30c, delivered at Columbia River landings. A few Eastern buyers are here, and the market opens strong, as we have suggested for the past few weeks. There are high prices, more than 100 per cent, above last year, and nearly that much above the average. Our producers would do well to consider this fact. They should also remember that manufacturers have contracts for goods until about the first of June, and are therefore interested in holding the market up. These contracts will not be renewed. It is also to be borne in mind that English goods are coming to this country in enormous quantities, and successfully competing in our markets with home manufactures. That prices will go higher seems incredible. That they should break after a couple of months would not take us by surprise.

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POTATOES—Receipts are very large and there is little demand. The market is dull and weak. Sweet potatoes are easier. New potatoes are plentiful. Onions are firm.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 25@35c; reds, 25@35c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, 40@60; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.50; Petalumas, 40@60; Chili garnets, 75@—; peach blows, —; new potatoes $1.50@$2.00; onions, red, —@—c; yellow, 1 25@$2 00.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supply and demand about balance.

We quote, Alfalfa, $8 50@9 00; wheat, good to prime, $11 50@12 50; wheat, fair to medium, $9 50@10 00; oat, wild, per ton, $8 00@11 50; barley, choice, $11 00@12 00; barley, $8 00@10 00; stock, $8 00@9 00; straw, per bale, $— 40@— 45.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Beef is very firm. Mutton is dull and weak. Hogs show a further advance.

We quote, beef, 1st qual., dressed net, ₱ lb. 8@9c; beef, 2d qual., 6@7c; beef, 3d qual., 5@5½; mutton, choice, dressed ₱ lb., 3@3½c; Hogs, 1st qual., gross, ₱ lb., 4½@4¾c; hogs, 2d qual., 3½@4c; hogs, dressed, 5½@6c; veal, small, ₱ lb., 7½@9c.; veal, large, 5@7; lamb, spring, ₱ lb., 6@8c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.—This market is quiet and steady.

Peas, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@1 50; Butter, $1 25@$1 50; Lima, —@—; Red, 1 30@ $1 40; Pink, $1 30@1 35; Bayos, $1 20@$1 25; Small, white, $1 40@1 50; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

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We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 10½@11; hand-sewed, 22x36, 10½@11; gunnies, as to weight, —@14; oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15; wool sacks, heavy, —@55; wool sacks, light, —@52½c; flour bags, ⅛ sacks 5@6; flour bags, ¼-sacks, 9@10.

PROVISIONS—In Eastern meats there is very little trade, and quotations are nominal as a carload could hardly be placed at any fair price. The excellent condition and large supply of home product has given Eastern goods a black eye. At this time feed is considerably advanced, and hogs are scarce and dearer with us. Eastern meats cannot be laid down at our figures, and there must be a reaction soon. The cold weather keeps field work back, and trade is a full month behind hand. California lard is dearer again. Country cured meats are not salable at our highest quotations.

There is many a man who will do more for money than money will do for him after he gets it.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Voice of the People.

HILLSDALE, Mich.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your Medical Discovery, which helped me greatly. I have taken several bottles, and am restored to good healty. Yours respectfully,

JUDITH BURNETT.

"Crimes and Casualties" are illiterative enough, but the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* improves on it by substituting "Tearful Topics."

A Fool Once More.

For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—*H. W., Detroit, Mich.*

Entirely Recovered.

NEW YORK CITY, June 16, 1879.

H. H. Warner & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby certify that my wife has been using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for Bright's Disease, and she is now entirely recovered. When all physicians' remedies failed, she was induced to try your remedy, and received beneficial results from the first bottle. After taking four bottles she was entirely cured.

Yours truly, ROBERT B. FITZGERALD.

The Robertson Process

For working rebellious ores is meeting that success which its merits deserve. The cheapness and simplicity of the system place it within the reach of men of moderate means. For full particulars address John A. Robertson, the patentee, P. O. box 552, Oakland, Cal.

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

Furniture.

New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas', 11th St., Odd Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Dentistry.

Go to Dr. Cochrane, 850 Market street, San Francisco, if you want first-class work at low rates. Cochrane stands at the head of his profession.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

The Royal beauties of Europe owe much of their personal attractiveness to the influence of Ayer's Hair Vigor, which keeps the hair fresh and bright.

$30 will buy 1000 fine cigars at J. W. Shaeffer & Co.'s, 323 Sacramento St., S. F. (No Drummers employed.)

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM PRICE 50 CTS

An Immediate and Permanent Cure for Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Ask for the California Pulmonary Balsam, and Take no other. ☞ Sold by all Druggists.

P. N. P. Co. (New Series), No. 109

Cancers a Specialty without the knife or exciting pain. Mrs. Dr. Cook, 224 Post street, San Francisco.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS, THE greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists.

National Surgical Institute (Western Division), 319 Bush St., S. F. Devoted to the treatment of Cripples, Piles, Fistula, &c. Send for circulars.

ICE. Now the time to order Ice-making Machines or the coming season. ÆTNA IRON WORKS, San Francisco.

BEES. Hives, Honey, Extractors, pure Italian Queens, Books, etc. Bush St., S. F. for sale. Send for circular, H. M. Cameron, 232 Sutter St., S. F.

H. N. COOK M'f'gr of Oak Tanned Leather and Hose, **BELTING** Belt Lacing, Mail, Express and Button Bags. Factory and office, 415 Market St., San Francisco.

CURE FOR CANCER.

Red Clover cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, and all other blood diseases. For references and full particulars address W. C. Needham, sole agent for Pacific Coast, P. O box 422, San Jose, Cal.

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No. 134 Fourth Street,
Bet. Mission and Howard, - - - - San Francisco.
HENRY DEDERKY, Prop'r.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MECHANICS' Boarding House in this City. Two lines of cars pass the door.

AN ITEM TO CUT OUT.

That the **Stewart Sewing Machine** embodies all the advantages of the leading machines and has many distinct improvements of its own. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or money refunded. Call or send for circular at our new office, 111 Sutter St., S. F. H. R. Josselyn & Co., Agents for Pacific Coast. Agents wanted in every town and city on the Coast. Send for terms.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

324 and 326 Kearny St., San Francisco, $1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.

H. C. PATRIDGE, - - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. ☞Be sure you get into the right Coach: if you do not, they will charge you

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weaknesses,** and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY, or sent post-free on receipt of price. **Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.**

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SHEEP WASH $2 per gallon.

T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

GEM PUZZLE 13-15-14

1,000,000 sold in two months. Fascinates old and young. **A $25 Silver, Stem-winding Elgen Watch** given for the quickest time of solution. Conditions in box. Circular blocks, in neat cover box. Don't waste time sending East or on cheap trash, but send direct and work for the prize. 1 box 25c., 3 for 50c., 12 for $1.25, post-paid. Agents wanted. E. H. Bradner, Gen'l Agent, 725 K St., Sacramento, Cal. A cheaper box 10c., 12 for 75c.

PLYMOUTH LAP-BOARD.

The peculiar felting finish upon both sides effectually prevents the slipping of the work from the board, also the slipping of the board from the lap, thus entirely overcoming two great objections to wooden or other boards, with a smooth surface.

Retail price $1.25 each. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale wholesale in San Francisco by Wyatt, Haskin & Co., Harrison & Dickson, A. S. Spence & Co., W. & J. Sloane, and Cal. Fur. M'f'g Co.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A $300 Organ in use a short time **$100.**

Pianos, $170, $200, $225, $275 and $300, In use a short time; usual price, $900 cash. SHEET-MUSIC HALF PRICE.

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PACIFIC WATER CURE AND Eclectic Health Institute,

NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the latest and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address **M. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.**

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DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS CURE DYSPEPSIA PILL CURES DYSPEPSIA

It clears the liver of bile. Cures foul breath, coated tongue, giddiness, pimples, sallow complexion; it is sugar-coated, and no mercury or other mineral in it.

W. DAVIS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Horse COLLARS, Harness, Whips.

LASHES AND SADDLES OF ALL KINDS.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Leather, Saddlery Hardware, Horse Blankets, Robes, Sponges, Horse Brushes, etc. Send for catalogue.

410 Market St. Near First Street, San Francisco.

ST. DAVIDS,

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL!

Contains 120 Rooms. 715 Howard St., Near Third Street, San Francisco.

At Oakland ferry take Omnibus line of Horse Cars to Cor. Howard and Third Sts.

This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for gentlemen and ladies visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all of the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring for goods until about the first of June, and are therefore interested in holding the market up. These contracts will not be renewed. It is also to be borne in mind that English goods are coming to this country in enormous quantities, and successfully competing in our markets with home manufactures. That prices will go higher seems incredible. That they should break after a couple of months would not take us by surprise.

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For sale and recommended by all Traders, Druggists and Harness Makers. **Meis & Winchester,** 4 and 216 Battery St. S. F., Wholesale Agents.

Sheep Ranch FOR SALE. IN ANDERSON VALLEY

On stage road between Boonville and Christine, two miles from Christine P. O., Mendocino Co., Cal.,

Containing 1,520 Acres.

Good title. Well fenced and well watered, with good house, barn and out-buildings. Good Apple, Peach and Cherry orchard. 200 Acres good plow land. About 900 good Sheep.

PRICE, $16,000.

For any further particulars inquire at the ranch, of

RUEL STICKNEY,
Little River, Mendocino Co., Cal.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND CITIES.

THE

Dodge Rock Breaker

CHALLENGES THE WORLD

To produce as good a machine. Sold at one-half the price of others, and guaranteed not to break.

Rock Breaker and Cornish Rolls Combined.

Rock Breaker and Pulverizer combined in one machine, for pulverizing very fine.

Furnaces for chloridizing and desulphurizing ores. Concentrating Jigs and Slime machines for concentrating

Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper Ores.

Amalgamators, and plans for working ores by the various processes. Address, M. B. DODGE,

CARE OF PRESCOTT SCOTT & CO., San Francisco - - - - California

The Robertson Reduction Works

For working rebellious ores by the ROBERTSON PROCESS. We are now prepared to buy sulphurets, telluride and other rebellious

GOLD AND SILVER

Ores when they are rich enough to pay for shipment to San Francisco. We will also work ores by the ton for parties who desire it. Assays made on **Pound lots for $2.00.** Send one pound by mail, with the money, and we will return the result. Address

ROBERTSON REDUCTION WORKS,
Office, 320 Sansome Street, - - - San Francisco, Cal.

CANNERS' AND SOAP MAKERS'

Presses, Dies, &c., Jewelers' Rolls and Special Machine Work of all Kinds.

F. A. ROBBINS, Manufacturer, 7 First St., San Francisco.

N. CURRY & BRO.

113 Sansome St., San Francisco,
Sole Agents for the

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 8th, 1880.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Brazil.

The Empress of Russia is rapidly sinking.

The Indian war in Alaska has been amicably settled.

Russia is seeking an alliance with Japan against China.

The public debt was reduced $10,000,000 during March.

The population of St. Louis is now stated to be 540,000.

Patrick Kelly was drowned at San Francisco Sunday.

The Portuguese Government has recognized Roumania.

The internal revenue receipts for March were $9,000,000.

A serious dissension is reported in the Turkish Cabinet.

The Senate has confirmed Bret Harte as Consul at Glasgow.

G. De Avila was found dead in his bed at Watsonville, Sunday.

At Los Angeles, last Monday, Henry Schafer killed himself.

A serious riot occurred at Coal Island, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The striking cotton operatives at Cohoes, N. Y., now number 5,000.

At Omaha recently two boys died from the effect of eating wild parsley.

The hospital at Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire Friday night.

Daniel Jones committed suicide with morphine at Marysville, Tues lay.

The Democratic State Convention of New York met Saturday afternoon.

Henry Plank shot himself through the heart at San Francisco, Monday.

M. M. Baker was probably fatally injured Wednesday at Pleasant Hill, Or.

The cold weather in upper British Columbia continues without abatement.

Arthur Berry blew his brains out with a gun Saturday, near Applegate, Or.

Moquequa, Peru, has been occupied by 14,000 Chileans without resistance.

The British Parliamentary elections resulted in a victory for the Liberals.

The severest snow storm of the winter prevailed Thursday at St. John, N. B.

George Wilson Drake was murdered in Salt Lake City Wednesday morning.

Dr. W. Harrington was assassinated at Winnsboro, Texas, near his own door.

Col. Ingersoll was refused a public hall at Brockville, Ont., in which to lecture.

At Denver, Col., Wednesday night, F. A. Prentice shot and killed L. C. Dixon.

A. R. Corbin, brother-in-law of General Grant, died at Jersey City March 28th.

The French writer on natural history, Guillaume Philipe Schimper, is dead.

Work has been commenced on the new coal mines near Port Townsend, W. T.

A drought has prevailed for over three months in the most fertile parts of Cuba.

The State Democratic Convention of Georgia will be held at Atlanta, June 9th.

The national bank circulation has increased $20,536,103 since January 1, 1879.

A sham battle, participated in by 19,000 volunteers, took place Monday at Brighton, Eng.

John B. Osseloff has been arrested at Boston, Mass., charged with murdering his wife.

It is reported that the Chinese government will shortly claim Macao from the Portuguese.

Lottie Hasty, formerly of Sacramento, committed suicide at Eureka, Nev., with morphine.

At Rough and Ready, Nevada county, Sunday night, George Warren fatally stabbed T. Albert.

Ex-Governor Morgan has given $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of New York City.

Serious charges have been filed at Washington against Dawson, United States Consul at Apia.

The difficulty on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad continues, and serious trouble is apprehended.

An oil well has been opened at Birmingham, Ala., which flows at the rate of 90 barrels per day.

During the work of constructing the St. Gothard Tunnel 120 men were killed and 400 wounded.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has reached a point just half way between San Francisco and Galveston.

Samual Black was shot and dangerously wounded at Bodie Thursday evening by Jessie Pierce.

Jacob Frey, the old man who cut his wife's throat at St. Louis, is dead, but the woman will recover.

William H. Berry, of Colorado, has been nominated by the President to be Indian Agent at Los Pinos.

The labor trouble at St. John's Parish, Louisiana, continues, and troops have been ordered to the scene.

There is a movement on foot to make a second Republican nomination in case Grant is successful at Chicago.

Ouray and the other Ute chiefs from Washington passed through Chicago, Sunday, en route to Colorado.

Mortier and his son, arrested for killing MacPherson in Mendocino county, have been lodged in jail at Ukiah.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Company has transferred all its property to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

A man named Bennett made an attempt last Saturday to assassinate Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*.

Nineteen sanitary detachments of doctors and nurses have been set to work in the province of Kharkoff to combat the ravages of diptheria.

A Catlettsburg, Kentucky, dispatch says: Within the past ten days fully twenty converts to Mormonism have passed through this place to Utah.

The winter throughout Alaska has been unusually severe, Silver Bay being frozen quite down to salt water, an occurrence unheard of for years.

The majority for the Citizens' ticket at the election in San Francisco Tuesday, as shown by the complete returns, was 7,377, and for Byrnes, for Senator, 4,532.

The oldest Indian never saw such a terrible winter as the past has been in upper British Columbia, even deer being found standing in the forest frozen stiff.

The result of the San Francisco election caused rejoicing in that city and at other points—the Citizen's ticket received a majority of nearly 7,000, and Byrnes, for Joint Senator, beinge lected byabout 4,500.

Mr. Hermann, the New York Piano maker, says that he will end his trouble with the strikers, unless they come to terms, by employing Chinese. It may cost money at first, but he thinks he would soon be enabled to make money and be free from the dictation of other men.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Civil Damage Bill.

The Civil Damage bill has been beaten in the Senate by the close vote of 17 to 16,—seven being absent. In the language of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "the temperance craft lies high and dry, waiting for the tide to take her off." Don't be uneasy Mr. *Chronicle*, the tide that will float her will surely come sooner a good deal than some folks will want it. Her timbers are new and she is staunch built and if pirates had not got aboard of her and overpowered her crew she would have made a prosperous voyage. We shall do better next time. We shall learn by experience.

What is Civil Damage? A Civil Damage bill allows the right to bring action in court to recover damages in case that a minor or wife, parent, guardian or employer is killed or injured in body or property by an intoxicated person. Such action to be against the person instrumental in causing the inebriety. The third section imposed a lien upon the premises and real property occupied and used by the person furnishing the intoxicating liquor with the consent of the owner of the building and premises. The *Chronicle* says the lawyers attacked this section with great vigor. Of course the lawyers will attack anything that is to their interest; they work, too many of them, for nothing but pay. More is the pity. We give a brief analysis of the vote to show temperance voters the utter folly of voting a party ticket to advance the temperance cause: Among those voting against the bill were eight Republicans, seven Workingmen, two Democrats. Voting in favor of the bill, Republicans ten, Workingmen two, Democrats four, absent seven. How the latter would have voted it is impossible to tell. Probably the Senate is nearly balanced on moral questions. All the Senators voting from San Francisco voted against the bill without regard to politics. It is plain to see what rules that city, and Sandlotism is the legitimate outcome where whisky rules. We rejoice that the Senator from Yolo was found on the side of right, and J. H. Harlan has earned the lasting gratitude of all those who labor to stay the angry and destructive tide of intemperance. Temperance voters should have no party but Right, and their efforts henceforth should be to dig the political grave of all those who uphold, or lend assistance to, in any form or manner, that gigantic curse of the human race, the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Their efforts in that direction should never cease until all such are buried beyond the possible hope of resurrection.

Eighteen States have Civil Damage laws on their Statute Books and the number is constantly increasing. Among those States having such laws are the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. In some of the States "exemplary damages" are allowed—that is, for time spent or property squandered while intoxicated. We shall not here argue, for want of space, the necessity or justice of such laws, though believing in both. These laws are not new. They have been on the Statute book for years, and in every case has their validity been upheld by the Supreme Courts of the land. With these facts before us the arguments used by those opposed to the bill appear wholly unworthy the time and place. One said if the bill became a law it would be used to wreak revenge on enemies. By the same rule why may not any law be used for the same purpose. Another said you could not fix the responsibility where one drank at a dozen places. Why not make them all responsible? they all reap the benefits. The *Chronicle* says the evils of intemperance were enforced on one side and not denied on the other. They cannot be, but then they said you must not legislate what men shall eat and drink. It is not true that we so legislate. It is what men shall sell; besides, we legislate what men shall smoke. We say you can smoke tobacco to your heart's content though it does make your breath smell worse than a pigsty; but if you smoke opium and get drunk and go to sleep we will fine and imprison you for so doing. But if you drink whisky, get drunk, fight and abuse quiet people, we will only fine you a little, just enough to pay the police for arresting you. The people are getting tired of such platitudes. There is to-day nothing in the liquor traffic that makes it respectable or decent except the money that is invested in it. And the time is coming when even that will not cover its hideousness. Money may be able, for a time, to baffle justice, but in the end the latter shall triumph, and when we look back upon the past we shall wonder at our imbecility in tolerating an evil so long. With a Civil Damage law and a Local Option law on the Statute book we should be able to circumscribe the traffic to San Francisco, where, like a scorpion surrounded by fire, it would soon sting itself to death; or, like its many victims, commit suicide to escape from itself. W.

KING'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN

.....FOR THE.....

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1880!

.....WILL BE AT.....

KNIGHTS LANDING.....In March
CACHEVILLE.....In April
MADISON.....In May
WINTERS.....In June
QUICKSILVER AND KNOXVILLE...In July
BARTLETT OR ALLEN SPRINGS during August and September.

From 1st to 15th of each month at the above named places, and the balance of time at the Home Gallery in Woodland.

Best Arranged Portable Studio in the State.

Best Instruments, Accessories, and Outfit of any traveling gallery in the State.

Add to this the reputation of making the Best Photographs of any one outside of San Francisco.

And that this is the last chance, being

MY LAST TRIP AND LAST YEAR

In Yolo County.

Draw your own conclusions as to the propriety of giving this notice your attention.

Respectfully,

JOS. W. KING, Photo. Artist.

Twenty-Fourth Year in the Business.

1856 mh4w3m 1880

THOMAS SMITH. GEORGE WHITE.

FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!

Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.

se20dw SMITH & WHITE, Proprietors.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

THE PUGET SOUND

LUMBER CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing that the

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

.....HAVE A.....

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

G. W. LYFORD,

Agent at Woodland.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO

mhldw

JUST OUT.

HOOD'S GREAT BOOK

OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE AND RETREAT,

Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:

By General J. B. HOOD,

Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, published for

THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORAAL FUND,

—BY—

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 60 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a line steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle-fields bound in handsome gray English cloth, at three dollars, or in fine sheep binding with marble edge, three dollars and fifty cents—in half bound Morocco, library style, four dollars, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full gilt edges and sides, five dollars.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft or check, a copy will be sent free of postage, registered as second-class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library on every desk, or upon the bookshelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantial aid to so deserving a cause.

For terms, rates to agents, etc., address with full particulars,

Gen'l. G. T. Beauregard, Publisher, On Behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,

fe5dw3m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AGENTS HAVE SUCCESS

Selling Prof. Fowler's two Great Works

HUMAN SCIENCE which treats of Phrenology, Mental Philosophy, Health and Immortality,

CREATIVE SCIENCE which gives the laws of Life, **Manhood, Womanhood** and their Mutual Relations; **Love**, its Laws, Power and **Influence.** Agents wanted in every town. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why **any one** can sell these books with greater profit than anything else.

Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., ap31lm San Francisco.

MR. L. G. JORAN,

ARTIST,

Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the rear of Morin's Tin Shop, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only.

Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. au11dw

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES OF LAND, well fenced, half in Alfalfa. Splendid facilities for Irrigation. Also one Four-acre lot with good House, Barn, deep, soft water Well, etc. [mh22d*] B. C. LAWSON.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—J. I. EATON & CO. are now prepared to exchange Groceries and Provisions for Poultry, Eggs and Butter, and will pay part cash for poultry if desired. Opp. Masonic Hall. mh21

ANY OF OUR READERS DESIROUS of erecting a first-class windmill can make advantageous arrangements as to terms with the publisher of the DEMOCRAT, by making arrangements immediately. 20

MADISON HOTEL & FEED STABLE, Yolo Co. Board, $5.50 per week. White Cook, no Chinamen in the house. Horses boarded at 50 cents per head.

mh26d* MRS. M. A. WILLARD.

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

HENRY PROVOST vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the HON. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said Insolvent, HENRY PROVOST, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County of Yolo, on the NINETEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1880, at 10 o'clock P.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, County Clerk
mh18w3t By Jos. LABUSIER, Deputy.

Decree of Distribution.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of ROBERT FOX, deceased.

Order to show cause why decree of distribution should not be made.

In reading and filing the petition of A. S. House, Administrator of the estate of ROBERT FOX, Deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration of the estate of said Deceased, in this Court, and that the same has been duly settled and allowed; that all the debts and expenses of administration have been duly paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs at law of said Deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled. It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said ROBERT FOX, Deceased, be and appear before the Superior Court of the said County of Yolo, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Town of Woodland, in said Yolo County, on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1880, at one o'clock P.M., then and there to show cause why an Order of Distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs at law of the said Deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks before the said 3d day of May, A.D. 1880, in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in the said Yolo County.

E. R. BUSH, Judge.

Dated March 20th, 1880.

Attest, a true copy.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

ap1w3t.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Thomas Snape, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executrix of the estate of THOMAS SNAPE, Deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said Deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executrix, at the office of Martin and Jones, Attorneys at Law, No. 607 "I" street, Sacramento City, in the County of Sacramento.

Dated at Woodland, March 29th, 1880.

ELIZABETH SNAPE, Executrix of the estate of THOMAS SNAPE, Deceased.

ap1w5t

Stockholders' Notice.

The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors for the BUCKEYE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of said Corporation, on the FIRST SATURDAY IN APRIL, 1880, at 10 o'clock A.M.

WINTERS, March 15th, 1880.

V. MORRIS, Secretary.

mh25w3t

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county, until April 12th, 1880, at one o'clock P.M., for furnishing Meat to the County Hospital for One Year from time of letting contract. Bidders to specify prices of different qualities of meats—Beef, Pork and Mutton. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

mh14wtd

Fashionable Millinery!

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

Have just received their

Spring and Summer Stock

Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of

MILLINERY GOODS!

And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale Stamping done to order. Also, Agents for the Celebrated

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

mh25w

CAPITAL HOTEL,

MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.

Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

LORING'S SPECIFIC! A BLESSING —TO— *Suffering Humanity.*

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY

—FOR—

Dyspepsia in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Strength, Nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Periodical Sick Headache, Sinking, all gone feeling at the Stomach, Piles, etc.

It cures the very worst cases; no matter how severe or long standing. If there be a human being on the face of the earth suffering from either of these distressing complaints, let him be assured that in Loring's Specific he will surely find relief.

The proprietor has abundant testimonials from persons of the highest standing.

Price, One Dollar.

DR. THOS. G. LORING, Prop'r, Portland, Me

Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Apothecary, a22w3m Woodland.

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Office and Kitchen

FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Specialty in Cheap Hard Wood and Black Walnut Stock.

Orders Respectfully Solicited.

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.

W. D. COMSTOCK,

Cor. K and 5th Sts. Sacramento.

mh18w3m

The Thoroughbred Stallion

KEYSTONE!

Will stand the present season at the

Fashion Stables, Woodland,

—AND—

At my Ranch, Eight Miles North of Woodland.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

KEYSTONE was bred by Jas. A. Douglas, is a beautiful dapple brown horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high and weighs 1,125 lbs. He was sired by Langford; First Dam, Yolona, by Norfolk; Second Dam Mary L, by Ashland; Third Dam, Lola Montez, by Grey Eagle—for Gray Eagle see "Turf Register." The dam of Lola Montez, by Trumpeter, by Rolla, by Sir Archie. (See "Turf Register," also "American Stud Book," pages 291 and 663.) For Norfolk by Lexington, and Langford by Belmont—see also the "Turf Books." There is absolutely no cross in Keystone that is not authentic and duly recorded in the "Turf Records" as thoroughbred and first-class. He will be bred to a few mares this season, at $25 the season, at my Ranch and at the Fashion Stables in Woodland.

mh18w3m H. S. BROWN.

NEW SPRING GOODS

We Have Received During the Last Two Weeks

$15,000 WORTH

—OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS.

To Enumerate all articles which we receive and place in stock for the inspection of our Patrons and Friends would require a larger space than we are entitled to.

Our Stock is the Largest

And Best Selected in the County. Our GOODS have been bought under the most favorable circumstances for CASH, and therefore we will sell them CHEAPER than any other house in the county. No one need to fear to trade with us, as we have but

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

☞ Our Motto is "Honesty," and therefore we guarantee FAIR DEALING TO EVERYBODY."

Agents of Madame Demorest's most reliable Patterns, and for the celebrated Foster Kids.

SMITH'S

AMERICAN

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

200 Post, and 201, 203 and 205 Dupont Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

☞ Sign of the Town Clock. NO. 79 J STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. ja1ow

A. D. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce generally.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

ap1w

CAPAY DRUG STORE,

T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, CAPAY,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.

fe2dw

Now is the Time

TO OBTAIN A

GREAT BARGAIN!

Dr. Ray's Fine Property

IN WOODLAND FOR SALE!

Either as a whole or subdivided to suit customers!

SEVEN ACRES

Four acres in Alfalfa, one acre in Bearing Almonds—six years old, two acres in Fruit Trees and Vines,

TWO NICE HARD-FINISHED HOUSES,

Four good Wells of Water, also Hydrant Water; a good and commodious NEW BARN with large yard attached;

Brings a Monthly Rental of about $50.

For terms apply to J. K. SMITH, Woodland, or to DR. D. RAY, Modesto. Oct. 30th, 1879. fe25dwtf

DRESS-MAKING

.....AND.....

Millinery Establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICE

For the Spring 1880.

MRS. H. KAREWSKY,

(*Formerly Miss Moses.*)

Would respectfully inform her friends and the ladies of Yolo Co., that she is still at the WHITE HOUSE ready to fill any orders for making dresses in the latest and most fashionable Styles—as usual. In addition to her dress-making establishment, she has just received and is now opening out a fine assortment of

MILLINERY,

Consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the Latest Styles and Patterns. *Hats Pressed at Short Notice.*

The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. fe25dw

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES!

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER,

—ON THE—

Cor. of Second and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE,

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

☞ I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the RR. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,

ja25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. ap1w

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For reference apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's. Lumber Yard.

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento. ap1w

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.

WHERRY & SAFFORD,

—DEALERS IN—

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